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Spirit of the Times

FORBES
DEL. ET. SC.

OFFICE 157 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1837. VOL. VII. No. 7.

CONTENTS OF THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The *First* number of the new volume, published on the 18th February, 1837, contained an *Alphabetical List of* AMERICAN WINNING HORSES, FOUR MILE HEATS., during the year 1836—Reports of Races—Matches—On Dits in Sporting Circles—Essays on Blood Stock—Pedigrees, etc., and a great variety of *Sporting Intelligence*, with—A Letter from MR. FORREST, the American Tragedian—A Confidential Letter from the Girls Up Town, etc. etc.

The *Second* number (25th Feb.) contained the Alphabetical List of *American Winning Horses*, THREE *Mile Heats*, with a great variety of Sporting, Theatrical, and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The *Third* number (4th March) contained the Pedigrees, Characteristics, and Performances of "the cracks of the day," including *John Bascombe, Post Boy, Mingo, Rodolph*, and *Linnet*, with the usual variety of other reading matter.

The *Fourth* number (11th March) contains a complete *Alphabetical List of Stallions* for 1837—(consisting of 123 of the most distinguished)—with several communications from Breeders and Turfmen in different sections of the country, and other original articles.

The *Fifth* number (18th March) contained a *Complete List of English Winning Horses* of 1836, at all distances, being the only one published in America.

Amusements for the Week.

PARK THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April 1, 1837, will be performed DER FREISCHUTZ and THE RENT DAY.

MONDAY, April 3—Third night of Miss Tree's engagement—THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER and SECRET SERVICE.

TUESDAY, April 4—Fourth night of Miss Tree's engagement.—ION and THE WATER PARTY.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—A variety of entertainments.

THURSDAY, April 6—Fifth night of Miss Tree's engagement.—TWELFTH NIGHT and THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

FRIDAY, April 7—Sixth night of Miss Tree's engagement.—THE HUNCHBACK and NO SONG NO SUPPER.

Boxes $1, Pit 50 cts., Gallery 25 cts. Doors open at 6¾—Performances to commence at 7.

AMERICAN THEATRE--BOWERY.

THIS EVENING, April 1.—Positively last night of MAZEPPA.

MONDAY—First night of the celebrated drama of THE LION LORD, or the Monarch of the Forest; in which will be introduced several animals from the Zoological Institute—a drama of thrilling interest, produced with all the effect for which this theatre is noted.

TUESDAY—First appearance of Mrs. GEORGE BARRETT, with a variety of entertainments.

WEDNESDAY—2d night of the new drama of THE LION LORD.

THURSDAY—Second appearance of Mrs. BARRETT, with other entertainments.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. GEORGE JONES, when will be presented the tragedy of MACBETH, with other entertainments.

Doors open at 6 o'clock—curtain rises at 7. Boxes 75 cts; Pit, 37½ cts; Gallery, 25 cts.

NATIONAL THEATRE--Late Italian Opera House.

THE New Grand Equestrian Legendary Spectacle of SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, having been received with unbounded applause, will be repeated THIS, and EVERY OTHER EVENING of the ensuing week.

CHARACTERS.

St. George of England	Mr. Woolford
St. Dennis of France	E. Woolford
St Patrick of Hibernia	Wallack, jr.
St. James of Spain	Cooke, jr.
St. Anthony of Italy	H. Cooke
St. David of Wales	Cole
St. Andrew of Scotland	W. Cooke
Sycorax, (a fiend,)	Wells
Tom of Coventry	Mitchell
The Dragon	Needham
(as performed by him at Drury Lane theatre)	
Ptolemy, King of Egypt	Thorne
Almador, King of Morocco	Taylor
Magor, (High Priest,)	Corey
Sardam, (an old herdsman,)	Blake
Lampthos, (herdsman of the Nile,)	Percival
Melchis, (a herdsman,)	Gilbert
Kalayba, (the Enchantress,)	Mrs. Thorne
Dame Durden	Mrs. Jefferson
Kate of Coventry, (her niece,)	Mrs. Flynn
Princess Sabra	Mrs. Ingersoll
Letha, (Sardam's daughter,)	Mrs. Conduit

The new and splendid scenery by Mr. Bengough and assistants. The ballets and the whole of the spectacles by Mr. Woolford, as originally produced. The chorusses, which will be full and effective, under the direction of Mr. St. Luke. The whole of the properties and decorations (new) by Mr. Foster and assistants. The extensive machinery by Mr. Hatch.

☞ As a Strangers' Guide to this very central location, two magnificent GAS LIGHTS have been stationed on the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, and a number of Brilliant Lamps have been erected to illuminate hereafter the few hundred feet interval down to the Theatre.

Boxes, $1. Pit, 50 cts; Gallery, 37½ cts. Doors open at 6¼, performances commence at 7.

☞ Places and private boxes can be secured on application at the Box-office, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock.

A CARD—AMERICAN THEATRE, BOWERY.

MRS. GEORGE JONES has the honor most respectfully to announce to the public that her first Benefit will take place on FRIDAY Evening next, April 7, upon which occasion (encouraged by her previous attempts) she will undertake the difficult character of Lady Macbeth—Macbeth, Mr. Geo. Jones, and in accordance with the wishes of her friends, the maniac scene of Bianca Fazio. In answer to the numerous letters of congratulation, nearly all of which suggest that the prices of admission upon her Benefit night should be raised to an equality with those of the Park Theatre, Mrs. Jones considers that she has no public right, upon an ordinary benefit, to extend the price of tickets beyond that established by the custom of the theatre, in which she may be playing. The Free List, however, will be suspended, with the exception of the Editors of the Public Press, to whom, and to the audience of her native city, she takes this opportunity of returning her grateful thanks for their generous courtesy.

☞ The Box Book is now open. [A1.]

FRANKLIN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April 1.—Mr. WELDEN'S BENEFIT.—When will be performed the MAID AND MAGPIE.

Annette	Mrs. Preston.
Maitar	Mr. Stickney.

After which the popular interlude of the LOTTERY TICKET. Capias, Mr. Howard; Wormwood, J. Sefton.

Mr. Welden, the celebrated Magician will go through his wonderful and pleasing performance of Legerdemain, being his last appearance. The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of MONSIEUR TONSON. Monsieur Morbleu, Mr. Judah.

MONDAY, April 3, will be produced for the first time in this city, with new and appropriate scenery by Mr. Jefferson, a drama of deep and thrilling interest, entitled WALTER BRAND, or THE DUEL IN THE MIST. Walter Brand, Mr. Judah; Beau Buddle, J. Sefton; David Dolus, J. M. Brown; Thrift, Stickney; Una, Miss Verity. To conclude with the popular burletta of fun, flash, frolic and fashion, TOM AND JERRY, or LIFE IN LONDON—Dusty Bob, (as played originally in London by him, 1975 nights.) Mr. Walbourn.

TUESDAY, April 4.—For the Benefit of the Fire Department Fund.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance commence at 7. Boxes 50 cts.; Pit 25 cts.

TRUSTEE.

Mr. LIVINGSTON'S splendid imported stallion *Trustee*, is likely to make a famous season at the Union Course this year. He is in very fine health and condition, and several gentleman from the South, who have been breeding to the fashionable native and imported horses, pronounce him second to none at the West or South. He ought to have stood at $100 instead of $60, being young, perfectly sound, and of a racing family on both sides, besides having proved himself a trump; he "looks all over like a race horse," and has proved himself a sure foal getter. He has in his seraglio many of the very best mares at the North, whose colts are already engaged when six months old, at $1000 each. A higher compliment could not be paid to a comparatively untried stallion, than the fact of his having in his harem such mares as Miss Mattie, Charlotte Pace, Goliah's dam, Alice Grey, Black Maria, Meg Dodds, Clara Howard, Young Nettletop, etc.

Leviathan had his class of 100 mares, at $100 each, full, on the 10th March. *Glencoe* will have his full complement this season. He had served 19 on the 14th ult.; among others, the sister of John Bascombe and Little Red. Maj. MINOR has sent to him from Natchez, two of his imported mares.

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, the eminent vocalist, gives a Concert, at the City Hotel, on Monday evening next, assisted by the elite of the musical talent of the city.

Miss Shirreff and Templeton are both disengaged. *On dit*, that Davidge has offered them good terms for the Surrey, which they had better accede to rather than continue "to waste their sweetness on the desert air."

Things Theatrical.

Park.—ELLEN TREE is "the cynosure of all eyes" (as the Star would say), and is playing to good houses, notwithstanding the times are tight and tough in Wall-street. The KEELEYS are daily expected from New Orleans and follow her. In Boston, the rage to see "Fair Ellen" was so great, that at her benefit, single tickets sold at $5 each, for seats in the dress circles. The premium upon the whole number of tickets sold over the regular prices, was $500 or more. We hope the Bostonians will "take the notion into their heads" to treat Mrs. JONES after the same fashion.

Bowery.—This evening concludes, for the present, the representation of *Mazeppa*, which is to be succeeded by a zoological, mythological, and diabolical drama, called "*The Lion Lord*, or the Monarch of the Forest!" in which the rhinoceros, the lions, tigers, rattlesnakes, "and other sweetmeats," from the Zoological Institute, will have the felicity of making their first appearance. No doubt their performances will go off with great *éclat*. Mrs. JONES' *Bianca* on Monday drew a $1500 house. She was to have appeared last evening in *Juliet*. Her first benefit will take place on Friday evening next, when we trust she may be greeted by a full house.

National.—As we anticipated, the grand Equestrian spectacle of *St. George and the Dragon*, has made a decided hit. The Courier and Enquirer speaks thus of the first representation:—

The new melo dramatic spectacle of St. George and the Dragon, represented last evening for the first time, was as successful as could be desired. It is one of the most splendid productions of its class, and will undoubtedly have a long run. The equestrian exercises were admirably managed: the scenery beautiful beyond precedent; the decorations very splendid; the dances and marches highly effective, and the performance generally was such as to reflect credit on all concerned. The piece was given out for representation every evening amidst the loud cheers and applause of the audience.

Mrs GEORGE BARRETT is engaged at the Bowery, where she appears next week. The Albany Daily Advertiser thus speaks of "Gentleman George" and herself:—

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett.—These talented persons, so well known to the Albanians, for their performances for a number of years on our boards, lately sailed for England, with the intention of appearing there. To the surprise of every one, Mrs. Barrett has just returned in the last London packet, and her husband remained behind. Some of the New York papers explain it by stating that she found an English engagement not so profitable as she anticipated; but the London Observer, which seems well informed on theatricals, says her return was owing to the unexpected news of the dangerous illness of her only daughter. She was to have played Desdemona to Forrest's Othello, but hurried off to Portsmouth, and was in time to get on board the vessel. She was also to have played Lady Rackett to her husband's Sir Charles.

One of the Philadelphia papers—the United States Gazette—has the following neat paragraph in relation to a report current here last week, and to Mrs GIBBS:—

One of the New York papers of Saturday, The Sun, contains a report that the Chesnut-street Theatre, in this city, was burnt on Thursday evening.—We are happy to say that the whole structure was saved, with all the valuable scenery, &c.; though at one time there might have been serious apprehensions, as the whole front of the lower boxes was in a blaze——of beauty, attracted by Mrs. Gibbs' singing.

The report that the WOODS were engaged next season for the new Broadway Theatre was premature, being merely "a tom-flynn"—otherwise "a bounce"—alias "a flyer"—in other words "a bam," or as somebody says in the play, "that's a lie, old Ferret!"

The New Orleans and Mobile critics are in ecstacies of anticipation to see Miss CLIFTON. The Mercantile Advertiser pronounces her in advance "the most gifted native actress this country has ever produced, or that walks the stage." What will they say when they come to appreciate her?

TRIAL OF LORD DE ROOS

For alleged cheating at Cards.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 10.

[Sittings before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.]

LORD DE ROOS, *v.* CUMMING.

The Attorney-General, Sir W. Follett, and Mr. Wightman, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Thessiger, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. W. H. Watson, for the defendant.

The circumstance of this case being especially fixed for trial this morning, and the interest excited by it in the clubs of London, occasioned the utmost possible anxiety in the minds of a great number of gentlemen to obtain places in court. The hour of the sitting of the Court was half-past nine; but by half-past eight many persons had assembled, and at nine several rows of the bar were filled with barristers. The labour of the officers to accommodate those who had business was most praiseworthy, and, as far as their exertions could go, were successful. The galleries were crowded. Many gentlemen were seated in the row destined for the use of the Associate and Nisi Prius, officers of the Chief Justice. Lords Lyndhurst, Wharncliffe, Muncaster, Alvanley, Clare, Robert Grosvenor, Scarborough, and others, took their seats on the bench. At half past nine, the doors were opened to the public, and the rush of strangers at once filled up the two inconvenient passages situated within the court itself, and prevented, for the rest of the day, ingress or egress.

Mr. Wightman opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the defendant had published of and concerning the plaintiff a certain false and malicious libel, accusing the plaintiff of unfair play at cards, at Graham's and elsewhere. The defendant had pleaded that the said libel was true.

The Attorney-General stated the case as follows:—Gentlemen of the Jury, I have the honour to appear before you as Counsel for the plaintiff—and confident as I am in the truth and justice of my cause, it is impossible for me to address you without feelings of the deepest anxiety. Upon your verdict to-day depends the fate of a nobleman, illustrious for his descent equally as for his private virtues. Gentlemen, the plaintiff is Lord de Roos, son of Lord H. Fitzgerald and Lady de Roos, whose title is as old as the reign of Henry the Third. The plaintiff is their eldest. He was educated with great care, and studied at Eton and Oxford. He afterwards travelled; and I believe I may say, in the hearing of many noblemen and gentlemen well acquainted with him, that there is not a more accomplished man in Europe. Gentlemen, about six years ago his father Lord Henry Fitzgerald died, when he came into the possession of a large property. Two years afterwards he lost his mother, when he had a considerable accession to that fortune. He had nothing wanting to his enjoyment, except that he was afflicted with an illness which subjected him occasionally to the greatest pain and agony. Gentlemen, Lord de Roos, with all those advantages, and laboring under this infirmity, was a member of most of the fashionable clubs. He was a member of White's Boodle's, Brooke's, and Graham's. Play with him was only an amusement. He joined in it merely to pass away an idle hour—nothing he won could add to his enjoyments—nothing he lost could create any anxiety. Gentlemen, in the winter of 1835 and beginning of 1836 he was at Brighton, where he had been ordered by his physicians. He remained there till the beginning of February, 1836. He came to London rather improved in health, but still obliged to observe a regimen, and keep early hours. He was, as I said, a member of Graham's Club; and that Club, and that only, of those I have enumerated, was one at which there was morning whist. Gentlemen, whist is a game to which he was very much attached, and a play at which, I believe, it was allowed on all hands, that Lord De Roos was most able. He was accounted the best whist player in Europe. He used to go there and spend an hour or two, when he was not otherwise engaged, before dinner, playing this game which he was so much attached to. It would appear that in that Club, in the beginning of the season, and before Lord De Roos came to town, whispers were circulated of unfair play, and various persons were, in those whispers, supposed to have been guilty of this crime. There was a determination formed that the Club should be dissolved and reconstructed, leaving out the names of certain persons who were suspected. It was a great object of the master of the Club, and those connected with it, that its character should be clear; but it also was an object that some person should be made a scape-goat, in order that the character of others might be vindicated. Gentlemen, I shall show you, before this case is over, that a deliberate plot was formed for the removal of Lord de Roos. On account of his great celebrity as a whist player, there was a certain degree of jealousy and envy excited—it was desirable that he should leave the Club, and it was accordingly decided that upon him this charge should be laid. Not long after Lord De Roos's arrival in town, he received an anonymous letter, which we have received notice to produce, cautioning him against continuing to play at Graham's, and intimating to him that, if he did so, measures would be taken that he would have reason to repent. Gentlemen, what would a guilty man have done in such a case? He would have been glad to make his escape without such an exposure. If he had continued to play, gentlemen, and that he had been guilty, he would at all events from that time have been upon his guard—and he would have cautiously and religiously abstained from practising those vices to which he was supposed to be addicted. Lord De Roos felt as a man of honour—he was determined to brave any man who might bring such a charge against him; he attended the Club several days after that more sedulously than before, and he continued to play till the end of the season, in the beginning of July. No charge was brought against him—he had no reason to suppose that any charge existed, or that any person even suspected his honour. Gentlemen it happened that, in the beginning of the month of July, Lord De Roos went from Park-place, his town residence, to his villa in the Regent's-park, and there he gave a fete on the 8th of July, that was attended by all the fashionables of the metropolis, attended by those who now come forward as the accusers of Lord De Roos. It would appear, gentlemen, that those who now come forward as his accusers affected to be his friends, and continued to court his intimacy down to the last moment of his remaining in London, without ever having whispered one suspicion that might affect his honour. Gentlemen, after that fete had been given, Lord de Roos paid a visit to some of his relations in the country, and by the advice of his physician, he went to Germany. He first went to Stutigard, where he had a sister, the wife of the Minister, residing. He afterwards went to Baden. It was on the 14th of August he left town, and up to that time there had not been more than a whisper. But when his back was turned—when the seas divided him from those who plotted his ruin, then it was that there was a yell raised against him, and the most monstrous stories propagated and loudly asserted by his accusers. A resolution was formed to drive him from this country, so that he might never be able to face his accusers, or clear his reputation. These stories being thus in circulation, which are allowed now to be false, they gained publicity in a newspaper called the *Satirist*, and in this instance I must say, that the *Satirist* only embodied the rumours that were raised against him. The learned counsel here read the article which appeared in the *Satirist* newspaper, which stated that on the 25th of September, a great sensation had been created in all the Clubs, by a circumstance which took place a short time since at Graham's—that a noble lord was detected in a quick movement affecting his character as a gentleman and a man of honour—that they gave the report as they heard it, extenuating nothing, and setting naught down in malice. The paragraph went on to state, that Lord de Roos was playing at cards with Lord George Bentick and Mr. Cumming—that after playing a considerable time suspicion was excited in the mind of one of the party, who very quietly placed his hand upon the cards, called the waiter and ordered him to seal them up, with the view to deliver them into the hands of the committee—that this had such an effect upon the accused party that he immediately left the Club, and quitted town as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Now this article is what may be called a multitudinous lie—it represents that Lord De Roos was publicly detected and exposed in committing a fraud at play; that it was publicly insisted by his accusers that the charge thus publicly made against him should be publicly investigated, and that he had fled from that investigation.—Gentlemen, this excited horror in the friends of Lord De Roos—they wrote to him, he being then at Baden, and he, as you may suppose, was thunderstruck at that charge. Lord de Roos acted upon that occasion, as he has done in every stage of those proceedings, like a man of honour and spirit—he returned to this country immediately. In what shape was he to meet it? By indictment? By criminal information, in which the truth of the charge would not come in question? No, he brought an action against the *Satirist* newspaper, which contained that and other general allegations, with which it is not necessary to trouble you—giving the *Satirist*, and those who contributed to the *Satirist*, or who had uttered or circulated those rumours the most ample opportunity of proving those charges, or any part of them, were true, or that on any occasion Lord de Roos had conducted himself contrary to the laws of honour. Gentlemen, this proceeding was well known in the world—it was known that Lord De Roos had brought this action, but his enemies had determined that he should not have the benefit of that action. An association was formed, of which Mr. Cumming, the defendant, is one, and I must say in defence of Mr. Cumming, he is the tool of others, and that he himself is made a dupe, and the worst I shall say against him is, that I believe he comes forward on this occasion rather from a morbid wish of notoriety than from any predetermined malice against the plaintiff. You will see by-and-bye who is the *sole fabricator*, and that it is not Mr. Cumming. In the month of December, a letter signed George Payne, B. Greville, C. Cumming, and H. Bentinck, was addressed to Lord de Roos, (dated White's, Dec. 2, 1836.) The learned counsel here read the letter.

WHITE'S, Dec. 2, 1836.

"MY LORD,—The charges of unfair play which have been long circulated against you did not originate with ourselves, who were late and reluctant believers in them; neither, when convinced of the truth, did we propagate the report, which we were anxious to suppress—our personal feelings, and the conviction of the injury that would be inflicted on society by the exposure of a person of your lordship's rank and station, prompting us to forbearance.

"All that we required, in justice to others, was, that you should abstain from play, and, at a meeting attended by Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Payne, and Col. Anson, who was also reluctantly convinced of the truth of the accusations, it was agreed that no further measures should be adopted by us, unless you recommenced play, which you had discontinued since the occurrence misrepresented in the *Satirist* newspaper.

"It was only upon learning that you intended returning to England to meet the charge, and to call to severe account all who might accuse you, that we considered it our duty towards ourselves, and those whom we knew to have spoken the truth, undisguisedly to declare our own sentiments. Having done this, and knowing that you were aware of our having done so, we considered ourselves exonerated from making further steps. Our motives, however, having been misinterpreted, our moderation treated as timidity, and our openly avowed conviction as malevolent whisperings, it becomes imperative on us to take immediate measures for the elucidation of the whole truth. We, therefore, utterly disclaim any identity with the *Satirist* newspaper, in which a statement appeared that was totally incorrect, and over whose defence, under any circumstances, we could have no controul, now distinctly charge your lordship with cheating at Graham's Club and elsewhere, and undertake to prove our assertions by evidence before a committee of gentlemen of unblemished honour and reputation.

"To this investigation we now invite your lordship; and, in proposing this tribunal as the most fit to pass judgment on such an affair, we are sanctioned by the opinion of society at large, and of at least a large portion of your lordship's own friends.

"GEORGE PAYNE.
"B. GREVILLE.
"J. CUMMING.
"H. BENTINCK."

Gentlemen, the moment his lordship received this letter, he sat down, and with his own hand wrote the letter I shall now read you:—

"Park Place, Dec. 3, 1836.

"GENTLEMEN,—I received this morning the letter you addressed to me, announcing the association you have formed to accuse me of cheating at cards.—Your charges I am ready to meet; but it is rather too much to expect that I should submit to your dictation as to the tribunal that is to adjudicate between us. Your industry in defamation has given such extreme publicity to the affair, that it is impossible for me now to resort to any investigation of a private nature, such as you appear disposed to prefer. An appeal to a court of justice, where evidence is taken upon oath and published to the world, is the only proceeding that could be either satisfactory or effectual, as matters now stand. I shall neither be deterred by your reasonings, nor intimidated by your numbers, from the course I have been advised to pursue. That course is, to prosecute the *Satirist* in such a form as to give all those who have any charges to make, an opportunity of bringing them forward; and I hereby invite you all four, formally, whether in your joint or individual capacity, to avail yourselves of that occasion. It may not accord with your wishes to appear before the public in support of the *Satirist*, but I beg to remind you that the libel in that paper originated solely and entirely in the stories which you circulated yourselves immediately after my departure for the Continent. Till that period, the 14th of Aug., not a syllable of accusation was breathed, and then the storm burst forth; so that your boasted forbearance seems to have consisted in maintaining silence till my back was turned. I have nothing further at present to state, than that your charges are false, and that I repel them with scorn, indignation, and defiance.

"I am your obedient servant, "De Roos.

"Messrs. Payne, B. Greville, Cumming, and Lord H. Bentinck."

That, Gentlemen, you will admit was the conduct of an innocent man. Was not that the course which he should have adopted under the circumstances, it being at that moment the only one open to him? because, upon receiving this letter of the 2d of December, sent to himself, he could not have brought an action upon it against the four individuals who had signed it. An indictment would only have put out of the question the truth or falsehood of the charge, without vindicating his character. On the 8th of December, Mr. Cumming, acting upon the instructions he had received, wrote this letter to his lordship:—

"White's Dec. 8.

"My Lord,—Being legally advised that a prosecution of the *Satirist* will not afford me an opportunity of calling witnesses to substantiate the distinct charges I have made against you, and that it is inadmissible that my reputation for veracity should be made in the slightest degree contingent on the defence of a third party, over whom I can have no control, I take the liberty of submitting to your lorpship the propriety of bringing an action for defamation against myself, if you wish a legal investigation of our accusations, and not merely an easy verdict over a Sunday Newspaper for an acknowledged misstatement.

"I have not the least dread of being brought before the public; but should on the contrary seize with eagerness any opportunity to explain and prove my whole conduct in this deplorable affair, feeling confident that if I have committed any error during its progress, it is none which would be judged severely by others, or with which it becomes your lordship to reproach me.

"I shall not now attempt to combat the statement or imitate the tone of your lordship's last letter, my wish throughout being to avoid angry and premature discussions, and to bring the whole question fully and fairly before an impartial tribunal.

"Your lordship prefers a legal one. A legal one let it be; but one where I can prove my allegations, call my own witnesses, and appoint my own legal advisers. Any other trial must be a mockery, as far as I and those whose names are associated with mine in a recent appeal to your lordship, are concerned.

"We proposed a committee of gentlemen, because public opinion, pointed it out as the fittest; and to avoid all misapprehension, I must add, that we did not mean a Committee of Graham's Club, but one composed of persons selected by mutual consent, and which we should be happy to see presided over by

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"I offer to take the whole *onus probandi* on myself individually, because two of the other parties who signed the former letter are in the country. Should you prosecute us collectively for the purpose of neutralizing part of the evidence, we have still sufficient to prove the case.

"I have only to repeat, that I am ready to prove the truth of my own allegations whenever I have a fair opportunity of doing so, and that your lordship will not disapprove that which I assert to be true, by bringing me forward to prove what I admit to be false.

"I remain, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

"Lord De Roos. "John Cumming."

[We have reason to believe that the names submitted were the Duke of Wellington and Lord Wharncliffe].

"Park-place, Dec. 9.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. I promptly replied to the letter signed by you and three other gentlemen, containing the charge against me, but I must decline any further correspondence upon the subject of that charge.

"The matter has been for some time in the hands of my solicitor, and you will hear without any unnecessary delay what the course is that I am advised to pursue. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. Cumming, Esq. De Roos."

Now, Gentlemen, I again ask you whether you do not approve of the course Lord De Roos pursued? The names of the noblemen mentioned, before whom the matter was to have been investigated, were the Duke of Wellington and Lord Wharncliffe, and however distinguished and honorable these individuals might have been, all will admit that an appeal to an English jury, and an investigation in open court before the world, will be more satisfactory to the feelings of Lord De Roos than an investigation before any committee. Gentlemen, Mr. Cumming, supposed that Lord De Roos, in order to neutralise evidence, would bring an action against the four, in order that the mouths of three of his accusers might be closed, and this would have been taken advantage of after the trial had terminated. Lord De Roos followed a different course, he said he would bring an action against Mr. Cumming, so that all mankind might have an opportunity of coming forward and proving any charge against him. Mr. Cumming never pretended that he could establish the charge; he was made a mere cat's-paw of by other parties. Upon that letter being written on the 13th of December, Lord De Roos directed his solicitor, Mr. Bicknell, to write a letter to Mr. Cumming accepting the offer upon a condition to which I beg your attention.

"Sir,—I am desired by Lord De Roos to inform you that his lordship accepts the proposal contained in your letter of the 8th instant. In doing so, he assumes that you will admit the publication of the letter of the 2d inst.; and as Lord De Roos, by adopting the course you have proposed, will subject himself to very extensive charges, in which neither time nor place are mentioned, I trust you will see the reasonableness and fairness of my requesting to be informed, at the proper period, at what times and places the acts took place on which your accusations are grounded. Without such information, it must be obvious to you that Lord De Roos will be exposed to great difficulty in meeting the allegations, and with every possible care may be taken by surprise.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "Robert Bicknell."

I may observe, that the joint letter had been read in every Club in London.—Gentlemen, this you see is another to accept the challenge thrown out by Mr. Cumming, on condition that there was to be a communication given to Lord De Roos, upon the specific charges to be brought against him as to the time and place. Gentlemen, Mr. Cumming, returned this answer:—

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated this evening.—I, of course, admit the publication of the 2d inst. The matter being now in the hands of C. Rankin, 4, South square, Gray's-inn, I beg to refer you to him for any further information."

Mr. Bicknell accordingly saw Mr. Rankin, who had been the agent appointed to conduct the prosecution, and intimated to him that Lord De Roos would expect to have those particulars that had been bargained for, of time and place.—Mr. Rankin said that was perfectly reasonable, and that he should intimate it to his principals. The action was immediately brought. The declaration was in the common form, and it appeared that the defendant's plea was, in point of law, decidedly bad on account of its generalities. Still, it would have been wholly unobjectionable if that plea had been wholly redeemed by giving us the particulars of the charges. The plea, alleges, in the most general form, without giving any specific information. After stating what it had no occasion to state, it alleges, that before the composition and publication of the said supposed libel, the plaintiff did cheat at cards at Graham's Club, and elsewhere. That the plaintiff, before the composition and publication of the said supposed libel, to wit, on the 1st of July, in the year aforesaid, and divers other days and times, at the said place, did, by certain artful and fraudulent means and devices, cheat at the game at cards called "Whist," and also that he, the said plaintiff, before the composition and publication of the said alleged libel did on the 19th of February, and on divers other days and times elsewhere, and at Graham's Club, to wit at a place called the Travellers' Club, cheat at a game at cards called "Whist," at which he was playing, and also that the plaintiff before the composition and publication of the said alleged libel, did on the 25th Dec., and at divers other times and places, to wit at Brighthelmstone in Sussex, cheat at a game at cards called whist, at which he was playing. Here is a plea that might have been undoubtedly demurred to as bad on account of its generalities; but what would have been said if Lord De Roos had demurred to this plea? He would have been thereby admitting the facts charged as being perfectly true. He did not demur, but he joined issue with them, hoping when the proper time arrived before this came on, that the promise would have been fulfilled, and that he would have the full particulars of the charges. Gentlemen, as the trial approached the performance of this promise was required. That promise was broken—a summons was taken out before the Judges, and some delay arose because the counsel on the part of the defendant would not appear, but upon another day when there was an attendance before Mr. Justice Pattison, after a strenuous resistance on the part of the defendant, the Judge made the order which I now hold in my hand—

"On the hearing of Mr. Wightman for the plaintiff, and Mr. Watson for the defendant, I do order that the defendant's attorney or agent do, on or before Monday next, deliver to the said plaintiff's attorney or agent particulars in writing of the times when and the place where, and the persons with whom, the plaintiff was playing, when the acts done by the plaintiff, as stated in the defendant's plea, were committed."

Here is the Judge's order, and I must say that this order has been evaded.—There has been a sham compliance with it, but I must say it is a fraud upon the Judge's order. Gentlemen, what was to have been done in compliance with that order? The times, places and persons were to have been specified. Would it not have been proper to have said. We charge you on such a day with such an act, so as that the plaintiff might be prepared to meet his accusers. But here I hold in my hand what is called the particulars, and which I must say is a mere fraud upon the Judge's order, and places Lord De Roos in a situation of unexampled hardship:—

"The following are the particulars of the times when, and the places where, and the persons with whom, or some of them, the plaintiff was playing when the acts done by the plaintiff, as alleged in the defendant's plea, were committed."

What do you think these consisted of?—Lord De Roos was fifty-one days at Graham's Club during the season of 1836, and thirteen days at the Travellers', and these particulars consist of these fifty-one and these thirteen days; and, with regard to the persons with whom he was playing, it consists of an enumeration of all persons who were at Graham's and the Travellers' Clubs during each of these fifty-one and thirteen days. (Great sensation in Court).—Is this fair play?—Is this a sincere and candid desire to have an investigation into the truth of these charges, and to allow Lord De Roos to vindicate his character?—Gentlemen, it is laying a trap for him—into which they expect he may fall. Application was made to the Judge, who said he was sorry that they did not give the times, places, and persons more accurately, but he said he would give them leave to file a special demurrer, which was all he could do. What was Lord De Roos to do when public expectation was roused to the utmost—when it was expected that Lord De Roos' trial would come on—and when there was such an excitement in the public mind? They expected that by this means his character would have been blackened, and that it would be said that Lord De Roos had feared to meet his accusers, and availed himself of some formal defect in the plea; and that he had specially demurred without denying anything that had been charged against him. Lord De Roos was thus placed in a situation of great embarrassment. If he persevered he was almost sure to be defeated; and if he withdrew he would be covered with infamy. Under these circumstances, his lordship now appeals to a jury. The justification set up is likewise very artfully contrived—for it begins by stating that there were rumors afloat, and that these rumors were believed. Gentlemen, I doubt not that there were rumors—I doubt not that they were believed; but who circulated them? With what art were they circulated? Is it possible that persons who pretended to be intimate friends of Lord De Roos—who at the moment were courting and fawning upon him, dining with him frequently, and inviting him in return, is it possible that such persons may have circulated the reports, and may have at the same time expressed great regret that such reports were circulated? No wonder that they were believed when circulated in such manner. They go on then to aver the truth of these charges. I know, Gentlemen, that we are to have some svidence, or rather a great deal of evidence, and I am now speaking of the rumors that have reached my own ears. It has been stated that we are to hear a great deal about marking cards, and that cards were found marked at the table at which Lord De Roos was playing. Gentlemen, we shall see by-and-bye who brings forward these charges—whether they were made promptly—for there is no maxim that is more truly founded upon reason than this, that if a charge of unfair play is to be made at all, it should be made instantly, and upon the spot.—You all recollect the well-known story of a person who had reason to believe that his adversary was cheating, and who took up the cards, and immediately said, "Gentlemen I beg your pardon, but the gentleman opposite has got a false card under his hand." The card was accordingly found; and that is the manner in which such a charge should be made and substantiated. (Much laughter). Will it be said that any gentleman suspected, or had reason to suspect, that Lord De Roos was cheating, but that he still played on with and against him, betted on his hand, and continued his intimate associate? I should think, gentlemen, that my learned friend has too much discretion to give such evidence. Well, then, if my learned friend should prove that on a certain occasion the cards were marked, and even if he should call those who sat at the table with Lord De Roos, I must ask you whether that would be a case in which he was entitled to call for your verdict? Lord De Roos's mouth is closed; he cannot come forward to vindicate himself; he is in the same situation as if he was coming forward indignantly to repel upon oath the charges made against him, and it will be then for you to consider who is most likely to have committed this fraud—whether Lord De Roos or those who made this charge. Gentlemen, it has been stated, among other rumors, that some attempt will be made to show, that upon one occasion some sleight-of-hand was practised by Lord De Roos, the practice of which would require great dexterity, great activity and power of muscle, and the perfect use of the hand of the individual who practises it. Gentlemen, I can show you that Lord De Roos has been for years in a most debilitated condition—the bone of his hand has been enlarged, and he has but a very imperfect use of his fingers; so that it is not only morally, but physically impossible that that charge can be true. To such a degree is he debilitated, that it is necessary for him to have a contrivance to raise and let down the glasses of his carriage; and it is necessary for him to have a servant to dress him, although before that, he was in the habit of dressing himself. I shall not trespass further upon your time, as I know I shall have an opportunity of doing so again; but I cannot conclude without stating this fact to you, which seems to me to be absolutely conclusive of the innocence of Lord De Roos. I suppose you have heard of the stories emanating from certain persons, who were Lord De Roos's accusers, that his winnings were most enormous—that he plundered those who approached him, and that he made a sacrifice of those whom he decoyed into his haunts.—Gentlemen, it is allowed that the game of whist is a mixture of chance and science, and if Lord De Roos, in addition to his skill, had had any unfair advantage over those whom he played with, his winnings must have been enormous.—Gentlemen, I shall show you, that during the last season at Graham's where he played 51 days—and played for considerable stakes too—in the early period of the season they were 2*l*. points, and the latter period 5*l*. points, his winnings were 630*l*. and no more. You shall hear what the winnings were of those who say that Lord De Roos was guilty of fraud, and that it was by means of these fraudulent devices that he succeeded to such an enormous extent. On the subject of damages I shall say nothing. No damages, however large, would in the slightest degree compensate Lord De Roos for the agony of mind he has suffered. Damages, therefore, are wholly out of the question; but it must be a matter of considerable importance to his friends and relations, if you should mark, by your verdict, and by the amount of damages, that you believe the charges to be wholly unfounded, and thereby entitle him to go again into the world enjoying the high character he before possessed. Your verdict will again restore him to society, and will be a consolation to his family and friends, who anxiously hang upon your verdict.

Mr. Bicknell was the first witness called.—He stated that he was solicitor to Lord de Roos. He remembered his Lordship going abroad in August, and returning some time in the month of November last. An action was commenced against the *Satirist* for libel shortly after his return. The witness then proceeded to state particulars of the receipt of certain letters, and of interviews he had with Mr. Rankin, Mr. Cumming's solicitor, in reference to the matter now before the Court. He afterwards went before the Judge, and an order, on the 3d of February, issued for certain particulars from Graham's Club, which had been read to the Court, relating to the number of members who had attended on certain days specified.

Lord Wharncliffe was examined by Sir W. Follett.—He had known Lord de Roos for many years. He had been in the habit of being in his society. He was not aware what property he came into before he succeeded to the title, but he believed he did come into some property. He (Lord Wharncliffe) belonged to several Clubs which Lord de Roos belonged to, but he (Lord Wharncliffe) was not a member of Graham's. He had played frequently with Lord de Roos at whist. He was an excellent player. There were several good players. Lord de Roos sometimes played higher than he (Lord Wharncliffe) did. The stakes which he had played with Lord de Roos were guinea points and a five-pound bet on the rubber. He had frequently played at Lord de Roos's house, and Lord de Roos had visited him. Lord de Roos had two houses, one in Park-place, and another in Regent's-park.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thessiger.—Lord de Roos played higher than he (Lord Wharncliffe) did. He sometimes had seen him playing at 5*l*. points and a 25*l*. bet on the rubber. He (Lord Wharncliffe) had played with Mr. Cumming, the defendant, at Crockford's, and at White's. He was also acquainted with Mr. Payne, Brooke Greville, and Lord H. Bentinck.

Lord Robert Grosvenor examined by the Attorney-General.—Stated that he had known Lord de Roos for twelve or thirteen years, and had been a member of Clubs to which he belonged—Brooke's, White's, and the Travellers', but he did not belong to Graham's. He formerly played at whist, but had not played now for some years. Lord de Roos was an extremely skilful player. There might be others who were as good players as his Lordship, but he appeared to him (Lord Grosvenor) to understand the game as well, if not better, than any one he knew. He had been in the habit of meeting with him in society generally. He had played with him as lately as within the last year and a half.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alexander.—Never heard that Lord de Roos was in narrow circumstances before his father's death. He believed that he had property, but he did not know what.

The Earl of Clare examined by Mr. Wightman.—Stated that he had known Lord de Roos for many years; he belonged to Clubs of which his Lordship was also a member—White's, Travellers, Boodle's, and he (Lord Clare) did belong to Graham's at one time. He had frequently played at cards with him; his Lordship was an excellent player. He (Lord Clare) had not played with him for some years, having been out of England.

Henry Baring, Esq., was the next witness examined by the Attorney-General.—He had known Lord de Roos from 15 to 20 years. He had been intimately acquainted with him, and had lived a good deal with him. He had been a member of several clubs to which his Lordship also belonged—Brooke's, White's, Boodle's, and Graham's. He had played at cards with him. He was a particularly skilful player. He (Mr. Baring) had played with him, though not very often. He had much more frequently sat over him or near him to observe his game, and had looked on him with great interest, in consequence of his Lordship being so good a player.

Mr. Raggett, the next witness, was examined by Sir W. Follett.—He stated he was proprietor of White's Club. Lord de Roos had been a member for 24 years; he became a member in 1813. He occasionally played at cards, generally at whist. The accounts when settled passed through his hands. He kept an account of the balance of the sums won and lost. He had not got the Club books with him. A sheet was kept, and the winnings and losings of the night were placed against each name, and the balance cast up at the termination of the play. He supplied the cards: they were disposed of publicly. Fresh cards were supplied every night; when they came from the maker's they were placed on the table, and opened by the attendant.

Mr. Fuller, the keeper of Boodle's Club.—He kept an account of the members who played, as of their winnings and losings. In the year 1826, Lord de Roos was a member of his club. Lord de Roos played four times: twice he won, and twice he lost. In 1833, 1834, and 1835, he did not play at all. In 1832 he lost every night he played.

Mr. Hulse stated he was master of Boodle's Club, of which Lord de Roos was a member. He had been a member for 20 or 21 years. He used to attend, but not latterly. When he did attend, he played at whist occasionally, but he had not played these eight years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thessiger.—When Lord de Roos played he did not win enormously. He won sometimes, but he never won a good deal of money. He had sometimes won as much as 500*l*. on a night, but not frequently. His Lordship played three times a week, and he would sometimes win one night out of three.

By the Attorney-General.—He won and lost as other gentlemen did. He had not played while at Brookes's for eight years, nor had he come to the club. There never was the slightest suspicion as to his Lordship's play.

Surgeon Lawrence proved that he had attended Lord de Roos for eight or nine years. He has since suffered considerably. The hands and joints are so weak as to render him unable to make any exertion requiring muscular strength. He does not walk uprightly.

In answer to a question from a juror, the witness said the stiffness in the joints was permanent since the year 1832.

Dr. Hyde deposed to the state of Lord de Roos's health in the year 1835. He was then very weak. In sitting he is obliged to bend forward. The disease with which he is afflicted has frequently caused stiffness and swelling in the joints of his hands, and was, in the opinion of the witness, a constitutional debility, not an occasional attack; he could not perform any feat with hands which required muscular ability and nimbleness.

Cross-examined.—His hands were not in that state that he could not deal the cards at whist. He had sufficient strength to mark a card with the nail of his thumb.

Re-examined.—Has seen a trick at cards played by conjurers called *sauter la cope*, so as to neutralise the cut; does not think Lord de Roos capable of performing it.

Mr. Courtney, a coachmaker, made certain pulleys to facilitate the pulling up and letting down of Lord de Roos's carriage windows. They were such as might be necessary for a person having a weakness of the wrist. He first made them in 1833, and down to 1836.

Thomas Style has been valet to Lord de Roos nearly five years, during that time his master has been in a very delicate state of health. In 1835-6 he required more assistance than before. Latterly witness has always assisted plaintiff in putting on his clothes, because he was unable to do so himself. Always carved for his Lordship when he dined alone.

Sir Charles Dalbiac.—Is acquainted with Lord de Roos ever since he (Sir Charles) became a member of Graham's Club. Saw him there often. Played with him; was his partner and adversary, on different occasions. In 1836 has played with him frequently. Has not visited at his house, except for the mere formality of passing a card.

Cross-examined.—Attended the Club twice or three times a week from February to June. Observed one member (Mr. Higgins) particularly, who avoided sitting down with Lord de Roos. At the end of the season Captain Alexander, or Sir William Ingleby, did not sit at the table when Lord de Roos played. Had no knowledge or suspicion of the practices imputed to the noble Lord. Was not aware of the reasons which induced persons to decline playing with his Lordship. Does not think Lord de Roos was aware of what was alleged against him.

Mr. Thessiger.—Putting the question without the slightest disrespect, I must ask if you, Sir Charles, ever marked the honors?

Never.

Re-examined.—Graham's Club was dissolved on the 31st of December last. It was reconstructed—in a measure it was reformed. (Laughter.) Declined at first becoming a member of the reformed Club. Heard there were ten or twelve members excluded who belonged to the original Club.

That was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Thessiger then rose to address the Jury on behalf of the defendant. When he recollected the parties to the case then before them—on the one hand a high-minded, an honorable man, who was compelled by circumstances to become a defendant in that Court—on the other a nobleman of high connexion, of ancient family, of popular and of engaging manners, of a kind and friendly disposition, accused of a grave and serious offence against society, an offence of which, if he was guilty, would produce effects the most fatal to his character; he (Mr. T.) could not but feel the greatest degree of anxiety in the discharge of his important duty. He could not conceal from himself, or from the Jury, that Lord de Roos was that day upon his trial—a trial, the result of which would determine whether or not he was in future to take his place among the nobility of the land, or be obliged to shrink back into solitude and seclusion, perhaps to betake himself into a voluntary exile to escape the neglect and scandal which would attach to his conviction. He might be well excused if he trembled for the result of the issue, and if he expressed a passing regret for the exalted individual whose fate then hung in the balance. But while he felt thus for the plaintiff, he should not forget what was due to his own client, who was charged by Lord de Roos, not with being a party to the conspiracy against his honor and character, but the tool, the catspaw, the scapegoat of others who had that obect in view. He was anxious at the outset to vindicate the part taken by the defendant in the unfortunate transaction, then the subject of inquiry; and he trusted to lay before the Jury sufficient to satisfy them that the charges brought forward by Mr. Cumming were not without foundation, or destitute in the slightest particular of truth. Up to the period of the occurrence on the 2d of July, Lord de Roos had presented a bold front to the charges affecting so seriously his reputation, which he must have been aware were whispered against him; but on that day his doom was sealed: he came to the Club, where he met nothing but averted countenances. He never attempted to play afterwards, and on the 13th of August he quitted the country. After he had gone away, a paragraph appeared in the *Satirist* newspaper. The friends of Lord de Roos, among whom, up to that time, Mr. Cumming ranked himself, were angry with this; they felt displeased that an account of the transaction had gone forth to the public, but they were resolved, as Lord de Roos had withdrawn himself from the Club, to let the matter rest, unless he should return and resume play. While his Lordship was abroad, the reports of a suspicious nature affecting his reputation reached his ears; and on the 15th of September he wrote a letter to an intimate friend, a gentleman far above suspicion, and yet who must have been a party to the conspiracy against his character—if conspiracy there was—threatening vengeance against those whom he understood circulated the reports to his disadvantage. He spoke of Mr. Charles Greville, and this led to a communication with Mr. Cumming and another gentleman, in the course of which reference was made to an anonymous letter, in which the charge of false play was unhesitatingly put forward, and the circumstances all explained in a letter to Lord de Roos. To this Lord de Roos sent an answer to Mr. Greville, in which he took occasion to thank Mr. Cumming for his forbearance, and kindness, and moderation throughout. Lord de Roos returned to England in November. He saw that the case was running desperate against him, and he determined to take one final and bold step to recover his lost reputation. He appeared at the Club on the 2d of November, and he announced his determination of bringing an action against the *Satirist*, which contained what his (Mr. Thessiger's) client admitted to be, a partially erroneous statement. In that action it would be observed that his client could not give in evidence the real facts of the case, nor could he justify his conduct towards Lord de Roos if called into the box. But he proposed to leave the matter to the determination of a tribunal best calculated to decide upon it. This led to a message from Mr. Cumming to Lord de Roos, in which he again thanked him for his kindness, and forbearance, and stating his conviction that he (Mr. Cumming) was not implicated in the malicious slanders that were propagated against him. One would have thought after that the matter was at rest; but as Lord de Roos continued his action against the *Satirist*, Mr. Cumming, the gentleman who had signed the letter of the 2d of December, deemed it right to put forward a true version of the facts in which the plaintiff bore so disreputable a part. The Jury would remember the expressions contained in that letter as to the tribunal which was best calculated to decide the subject of dispute; but Lord de Roos would not agree to a tribunal composed of gentlemen selected impartially, not from Graham's Club, but generally from their mutual friends, with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Wharncliffe at its head. Lord de Roos said he would not be dictated to as to the tribunal; and on the 8th of December, Mr. Cumming puts himself forward alone, the other two gentlemen being at the time absent from town. In that letter he undertook to prove the truth of all the allegations in a court of justice; and although his (Mr. Thessiger's) learned friend, the Attorney-General, had laid peculiar emphasis on the letter of Lord de Roos—he slurred over that of Mr. Cumming. Lord de Roos knew the forbearance of Mr. Cumming, and at this moment he was aware that but for the honorable feeling of delicacy of that gentleman, there was that in his (Mr. Thessiger's) possession, which would conclude the case against him. Mr. Thessiger having read the letter of the 8th of December, proceeded to express a wish that this case had to be decided upon by a number of gentlemen unfettered by the restraints imposed upon them in a court of law, because there were many circumstances which would weigh conclusively in their minds, but which could not strictly be admitted as evidence in a court of justice. Lord de Roos knew this, and yet he would not leave the decision of the question in the hands of men of undoubted honor—of such men as Lord Wharncliffe, who was examined before them, and to whom his honor and his interests were most dear. He knew that the accusations against him would necessarily take a wide range, and yet he would not abide by the verdict of those who could decide upon it without fear and without reproach. He (Mr. Thessiger), however, was not afraid of the result in that court, and he confidently asserted his ability to prove the charges preferred against the noble panel. They challenged him with having acted unfairly in two particulars: the first, by marking the cards, the other with the use of the trick called *sauter la coupe*, as it was called in French, but which in our own more homely language would be known as reversing the cut, or slipping the cards. They would show that Lord de Roos was in the habit of marking the cards, with the nail of his hand, on the face of one of the corners—the effect of which was, to make an indenture on the front, and a sort of ridge or wave, which was immediately discovered by a practised eye. He charged Lord de Roos with reversing the cut—with, by some shuffling on his part, bringing up that card which was below as the trump card, and which invariably was an honor. By the evidence as it stood now, Lord de Roos was proved to have contrived to play 50 or 51 nights, and frequently to have put into his pocket from 400*l*. to 500*l*. a night. The learned Attorney-General had stated, that during the whole of the 51 nights which the Lord de Roos had played at Graham's, he had won only 600*l*., but he had not dared to call any one to prove that assertion, he had called witnesses from White's, from Brooke's, and from Boodle's, but he had avoided the dangerous ground of calling any one from the Travellers', or from Graham's. He (Mr. T.) would be able to prove indisputably, that whenever Lord de Roos was the dealer, he was seized—opportunely perhaps—but he was seized with an infirmity of health. As the deal came round to his Lordship, certain he was to be seized at that moment with a violent fit of coughing, which obliged his Lordship to put his hands under the table, and it happened most singularly that upon all such occasions that card which had been an honor at the bottom of the pack was invariably the turn-up card. It would be said that these things having been noticed, why had not the Committee interfered? Why was it that those gentlemen who had observed these matters had yet continued to sit down at the same table, and continue to play with the Lord de Roos? That was easily answered, because of the high station in which his Lordship stood—the high character which he bore—these failings were attributed to ill-health. A summons had been taken out, which called upon the defendant to appear before a Judge, at Chambers; the counsel who then appeared for the Lord de Roos asked with much satisfaction, "Who has been cheated—whose money has been won?" Now he (Mr. Thessiger) could not for a moment allow that success was necessary in order to make out a charge of cheating. He would suppose, as had been put forth by his learned friend the Attorney-General, that the ace of spades was in the hands of a gentleman unfairly, and that the fork was put through it. Suppose that that same gentleman was turned out of the Club before he had reaped any of the fruits of his roguery—would any one say that he had not cheated? The plaintiff charges us with having dealt with unfairness towards him. He says that he is not aware of what charges he is brought here to answer. If the noble Lord had gone before the tribunal to which the defendant wished the case to be submitted, the gentlemen who would have formed that Committee might have sat day by day, and have fully examined into the charges brought against him, while in a court of law they were obliged to bring their defence within some proper compass. A summons was taken out for the particulars of the charges made against the plaintiff—they were given them—they were thought by the plaintiff not to be sufficient. Another summons was taken out, but the Judge on hearing all parties, decided the particulars were full and ample, and refused to grant the application for further particulars. He would then proceed to detail the circumstances which led to this unfortunate explosion. In January last year the Lord de Roos was at Brighton for the benefit of his health, and wishing to combine business with pleasure, he attended, closely attended, the club-room in that town. There he sat down to play a game at whist with Mr. Higgins, Major Fancourt, and another gentleman whose name was not known. In the course of the play, Mr. Higgins, who had been warned by a relation of his, closely watched the manœuvres of his Lordship; and he observed that, upon every occasion when his Lordship had the deal, he was unfortunately seized with a fit of coughing; so much so that he was compelled to put his hands below the table. Mr. Higgins, of course, could not tell what then took place; but the result invariably was, that an honor which had been at the bottom of the pack before he was seized with the coughing, was turned up as the cut card upon that occasion. A bet had been entered into upon the game between a Mr. Holmes and Major Fancourt. Mr. Higgins thought it his duty to mention the circumstances which he had observed; he desired that the cards which had been played with should be taken care of; they were examined next morning, and all the honors had been marked in the manner in which he had before described. The fact was communicated to Mr. Holmes, who most honorably refused, under the circumstances, to take the money which he had won. In February the noble Lord came to town—he was followed by Mr. Higgins, who upon the 16th of February found him playing in Graham's Club-house with a Captain Alexander of the Navy. From what had transpired before, Mr. Higgins thought it expedient to have the cards with which his Lordship was then playing retained by Mr. Graham—they were examined next day, and all the aces and kings were found to be marked in the manner which he had described. The cards with which his Lordship was playing on the 13th and 15th of the same month were known—were examined, and found to be similarly marked. From that day, Captain Alexander declined to sit down to the table at which his Lordship was sitting. Mr. Higgins, not wishing to bring on an explosion, sometimes played when he was at play, when his Lordship cut in, but declined on all occasions when it was in his power. The suspicions which had been raised found their way to a gentleman of most high character, a particular friend of the noble Lord's, Mr. Brooke Greville, who at first would not believe them, but took steps to find out what was the truth. He was convinced of the correctness of the charges, and determined to see whether his Lordship carried the practice into other clubs. At the Travellers' he gave instructions that the cards with which Lord de Roos played should be retained for examination. They were examined, and they were found to be marked in the same manner. Some of these cards had been unfortunately sold, others had been preserved, and would be produced to the Jury. A meeting of his Lordship's friends was held, and it was determined that the best course to be pursued was to send an anonymous letter to his Lordship, stating that his unfortunate practices had been found out. His Lordship continued to frequent the clubs, which had been much remarked upon by his learned friend; but if he had not done so, it would have been an admission of his guilt. He went there, and for a time abstained from his unhappy practices, but he resumed them again. Mr. Cumming had for a long time abstained from playing with his Lordship, but thinking these unhappy practices had all been given over, he commenced again; and in May Mr. Graham, who had been all along carefully watching the cards played with by his Lordship, found that they were again marked. It became notorious to the Club, and the gentlemen whose names were attached to the letter determined that it should no longer be allowed. On the 1st of July, Mr. Payne, who observed those practices of his Lordship while he was playing, gave the cards to the waiter, and desired that they might be retained for examination. They were retained, and were found to be marked. He would prove most distinctly that these practices had been observed in his Lordship's play during five or six years. He would prove by indisputable evidence—by the evidence of most respectable noblemen and gentlemen—that suspicions had been abroad during the whole of that time as to his Lordship's fair dealing. He would call before them Sir W. Ingilby, who, though he had never played with his Lordship, had observed these practices a hundred times. He would call before them Mr. Payne, who, upon one occasion when he was playing with his Lordship, observed that the ace of clubs in the cut was the lowest card of the pack; that his Lordship was unfortunately seized with a fit of coughing, which compelled him to lower his hands below the table, and by some unaccountable means his Lordship had coughed the ace of clubs as the turn-up card; by some legerdemain that which was at the bottom had come to the top. It might be pressed upon him that those parties who pursued him had played with him after these practices had been detected—that the Committee ought to have interfered; no doubt but from the noble Lord's high character, no one in the Club was willing to bring the charges against the noble Lord. That evidence would be laid before the Jury. In his opinion it would make out an ample justification; and though at the present moment when there was an outcry against all that was great and noble, he would be sorry for the slur that would be cast by the guilt of his Lordship being established; still it was the duty of the Jury to decide the case upon the evidence, and whether for weal or for woe, to do justice between all parties in the spirit of their oaths.

John William Graham examined by Mr. Alexander.—Succeeded his father in conducting the business of Graham's Club twenty years ago. He always purchased his cards from Messrs. Hunt. The cards were placed in a drawer in the bar. When they were called for they were taken out of the envelope and the string cut. He kept a book, in which the nams of all gentlemen who played were entered. Lord De Roos became a member of the Club in 1823. In February, last year, Mr. Higgins and Capt. Alexander were members of the Club. Capt. Alexander made a communication to him, in consequence of which the cards with which Lord De Roos played on the 16th of February were taken particular notice of, and examined next morning. They were found to be marked with a small indent on the side of the card. He thought the mark had been made by a thumb nail. He examined those cards which were used on the 13th and 15th Feb. by Lord De Roos, and they were all marked in the same way. It was only the aces and kings which were marked. Lord De Roos played every day except one up to the 22d, and all the cards were examined, and found to be marked in the manner described. His Lordship played at the Club on the 1st of July, and never after. During that time, in April and May, the cards were not marked. After that, in June, the cards were marked again. On the 19th June, Lord De Roos was playing with the defendant and Lord H. Bentinck.

William Graham examined by Mr. Alexander.—The evidence of this witness went to the effect of the preceding; in addition, he stated—I delivered two of the packs found marked to Sir William Ingleby: these cards had been marked on the 30th June, and his Lordship played both on the morning and evening of that day. I never found the cards marked except when Lord De Roos was playing. I examined all the cards from the time they were first used, on the 4th Feb., to the day Lord De Roos came to town, but none of them were marked. Witness here enumerated the gentlemen who played on the different days Lord De Roos played at the Club; they were Sir C. Dalbiac, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Cumming, Capt. Alexander, Colonel Bailley, Mr. Seaton, Major Rennie, Mr. Sams, Mr. Wigney, Mr. M'Taggart, Mr. Brook Greville, and Mr. Labouchere, and his Lordship.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—The Club was left almost entirely to his management—he earns his livelihood by it. In the last five years the Club has not been going on comfortably; for the last three years quite the reverse.—There was no suspicion of unfair play till the season of 1836. Lord De Roos was elected in 1823. Mr. Alexander was the first person who spoke to me on the subject. He attended fifty-one days during the season of 1836. I made no complaint to him during that time. I gave no caution to the members. I paid at the end of the season six hundred and sixty-five pounds to Lord De Roos as the amount of his winnings, with some trifling deduction of twenty pounds. In the morning of the 25th June they might have seen his Lordship's hands below the table for a moment, but they made no remark. Where there are three tables of an evening, and that a gentleman plays at two of them, I cannot state the party distinctly. Captain Alexander never played at whist with Lord De Roos after the 16th Feb. There has been some unpleasantness since the formation of the new Club, by my being called upon to restore to the list members of the old Club. I declined to do so. Mr. Brooke Greville was one of the gentlemen who applied to be restored, but I declined.

Re-examined.—There had lately been deep play, which greatly inconvenienced the banker, and subjected him to heavy losses—gentlemen losing more than was convenient was sometimes a season with them for withdrawing their names from the Club.

By Lord Denman.—I omitted no names from the new Club on the ground of unfair play, or the suspicion of it.

By the Attorney-General.—I think Mr. Higgins only played once with Lord De Roos after the 16th Feb. I understood the question Mr. Bicknell wanted to put to the waiters was, whether they had seen the cards marked on the 1st of July, and I said I could answer that they had told me they had. I made no complaint to Lord De Roos, as the circumstance was well known to several members of the Club, and it was a liberty I dare not take. The cards, when done with, are given by the waiter to me at the bar, and they are put into a drawer until disposed of. The cards of the 13th Feb. were put, to the number of about 18 or 20 packs, in a drawer. The cards now handed up to the Jury were played with on the 19th June, and they are marked.

Joseph Hunt, card-manufacturer.—We supply cards to Graham's Club. The aces and kings are never marked as they are in the pack now handed me, when sent from our establishment.

Wm. Graham, sen.—I am eighty-three years old, and have been master of the Club about 37 years. My son is now master, but I take an interest in its management. I recollect some cards being placed last year in a private drawer of my son's. I heard they were marked. It was a person named Mudie, who lives in Coventry-street, who bought the cards second-hand. That was in my son's absence. Several persons came to purchase the used cards, and I can't say positively to whom they were sold.

William Graham, jun. re-examined.—Mr. Payne was a member of the new Club, but withdrew of his own accord. He was one of the gentlemen who played deeply in the old club. Others who played deeply in the old Club were admitted into the new.

Hugh Brabazon Higgins.—I am an officer of the 15th Dragoons, and became a member of Graham's Club in February, 1836. I was at Brighton about Christmas, 1835. There is a club at Brighton to which the members of certain London clubs are admitted. I saw Lord De Roos there, and played whist with him and Major Fancourt. I observed, when Lord De Roos was dealing, a very unusual motion. After they were cut, they were taken off the table, and lowered a little below its level. I was induced to suspect something from impressions that had been previously made upon my mind. Lord De Roos turned up an honor, and won the game subsequently. I looked at the cards after we had done playing, and found some of the higher honors marked. I communicated that to Major Fancourt, and afterwards to Mr. Holmes, who said he would not receive the bets he had won. Mr. Holmes is now at Elsineur, in Denmark. When I came to town I mentioned to Capt. Alexander what had occurred at Brighton. After that I was at Graham's accidentally one morning, and was asked to look at cards which were marked in a similar manner to those at Brighton. I afterwards played at Graham's Club, and two or three times with Lord De Roos, but that was accidental. When I found him playing I did not make one of the party.

Cross-examined by Sir Wm. Follet.—I may have played with Lord De Roos five or six times at Graham's. I think there was only one occasion on which I sat down with him to play without having cut in. I may have been his partner but do not recollect. We played for 5*l*. and some bets, but not heavy. I may have won occasionally, but lost by the season. I played at the club till the beginning of June. After I had observed Lord De Roos's conduct at Brighton, we played two or three rubbers. I don't recollect having had Lord De Roos for a partner. Major Fancourt is at present in London. Major Fancourt did not believe the story when I told it to him. He looked at the cards.

Captain John Alexander, Commander in the Navy.—I have been 20 years a member of Graham's, and was one of the committee of management last year. I had communication in Feb. last with Mr. Higgins, and mentioned what he had told me to the master of the house. I was present with Mr. Higgins next morning, when the cards were examined. Most, or all the aces and kings were marked; the mark seemed to have been made with the thumb nail in the face of the card, which raised a slight mark on the back. Graham produced four other packs of cards which were all marked in the same way. I attended seven or eight mornings afterwards, and found the cards marked in the same way. I never played with Lord De Roos since; when he came to the table where I was playing, to cut in, I always left.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—I have been twenty years on half-pay, and have been a good deal at Graham's. I have played a good deal, but have not made it an occupation. It amused me a good deal. I am not a member of Crockford's—my name was on the list more than once. As they did not admit me, I should suppose they could not admit me; I have repeatedly spoken to one of the committee of management. Play has been my occupation; and if in town, I have seldom missed being at Graham's, and have played from three to five hours before dinner, and four or five hours generally after dinner. I have played all night. (Laughter.) I made as good a dinner as I could get, but never dined on boiled chicken and lemonade. (Much laughter.) I have been very successful—I have been a winner all my life. I was a member of the new Club, but withdrew in consequence of a vote come to in committee. My favorite game is piquet, and I was generally successful. I have played whist also very frequently. I saw the marked cards in the morning with Graham. He generally showed us the cards in another room where the light was better. It was not because the light was better, but because the gentlemen were liable to come in. The marks were pointed out first by Mr. Higgins, and then I observed them. I thought there was every reason to believe that they had been marked by Lord De Roos. I was a member of the committee, which consisted of thirteen. I communicated the circumstance to at least seven of them, but no steps were taken till the end of the season. I saw Mr. Higgins play afterwards with Lord de Roos. I think five pound points deep play. I believe the largest sum I ever won at a sitting was 700*l*. of which I handed over one half to my partner. I do not recollect winning so much as 1600*l*. in any one year. Expecting that I would be asked I looked out, and for the last twenty years I think I am a better man by ten thousand pounds than if I had never played. (Much laughter.) Within the last two years I have lost 1800*l*. There were two gentlemen excluded from the new Club, and I thought with others, that Graham was authorized in excluding them; and I pledged myself, if the Committee decided against Graham in so doing, that I would leave the Club: they did so report, and I withdrew. I am a member of the United Service and the Union Clubs. I have never abstained from wine when playing.

Mr. Higgins recalled.—I have been present when Mr. Holmes has won considerable sums of money. I am a member of Graham's new Club.

Francis Alexander Grant.—I reside in Munster-terrace, Regent's-park. I am a member of Graham's Club, and often played with Lord De Roos. I never knew of the cards being marked, nor never marked them.

Mr. Samo—I am a member of Graham's, and occasionally played whist there. I never marked the cards.

Col. Bailley—I was a member of Graham's Club last year. I played occasionally, but never marked the cards.

Robert Seyton—I was a member of Graham's Club last year, but never marked the cards.

John M'Taggart gave similar evidence. John Buck, Major John Rainey, Isaac Newton Wigney, John Harris, William Casey, and Robert M'Mullen, all members of Graham's, were asked the same questions, and gave the same answers.

The Attorney-General understood that his learned friend was now about to give evidence of reports, which he contended was inadmissible in the present case. It was held by Baron Wood, that where the issues were justification, the defendant could not go into evidence of reports, as it would be difficult to rebut it, and because it was bad on account of its generality.

Sir Wm. Follett on the same side submitted that the defendant had no right to go into rumours affecting the character of Lord de Roos, and it was their duty to take his Lordship's opinion on the matter.

After a few words from Mr. Thessiger and Mr. Alexander in reply, the Court overruled the objection, and decided that the evidence was admissible.

Lord Rae examined by Mr. Thessiger—Was acquainted with Lord de Roos. Was an unfair player at cards; had heard those reports previous to 1836.

Brooke Greville examined by Mr. Thessiger—He was a member of Graham's Club last year, and was then on friendly terms with Lord de Roos. Mr. Higgins, about the middle of April, made a communication to him respecting some transactions that had taken place at Brighton, in which Lord de Roos was concerned. He was a reluctant believer of the statements made respecting his lordship. He subsequently told Mr. Brown, of the Traveller's Club, to preserve the cards which Lord de Roos played with, and Mr. Brown afterwards told witness he had done so. This he believed was on the 26th of April. Brown showed him the cards—the aces and Kings were marked. Had seen cards marked at Graham's. He had kept possession of the marked cards given him by Brown and now produced them. In consequence of what took place at the Traveller's, witness, Mr. Charles Greville, and Mr. Cumming met, and resolved on sending an anonymous letter to Lord de Roos, warning him against persisting in such practices. He afterwards communicated what took place at the Traveller's to Mr. George Payne. Witness played twice with Lord de Roos at Graham's after this—on the 30th June and the 1st of July; that was the last time he played with his lordship.

Cross examined by the Attorney-General—Witness went to a *fete* given by Lord de Roos on the 8th of July. He dined with Lord de Roos once after the 24th of April, and invited his lordship to dine at his (witness's) villa: this was in May or June. He considered himself on friendly terms with Lord de Roos at this time. He did not talk confidentially to Lord de Roos on the occasion of his lordship dining with him. He was on intimate terms with Lord de Roos until he left the country in August, 1836. He was not on the same friendly footing with Lord de Roos after the 19th of June as before; but there was no apparent alteration in his conduct towards his lordship. On the two occasions on which he played with Lord de Roos after the 1st of July, he once played against and once with him. He preserved the marked cards given him by Brown and burnt the remainder of the packs, four in number. The marked cards afterwards became mixed. He did not mix them designedly; he could have no motive in so doing. He had been a great winner at play. The largest sum he ever won in his life was £35,000, and this in the course of fifteen years. He had followed play as an occupation. He certainly had not lived by play, if by that it was meant he had no property but what he gained by play. He had an allowance from Lord Crewe during his lifetime. Lord Crewe had been dead some years; but he left witness an allowance of £800 by his will. Witness had some property besides. The successor of Lord Crewe disputed the will for some time, but witness had since received the whole of the allowance, having gained an action instituted for its recovery. At the formation of Graham's new Club, some persons wished to exclude him, and it was refused to put his name down on the list; but a resolution of the Committee was declared in his favour, and the committee desired that his name should be put on the list. It was at Graham's he had won the principal part of what he had gained at play; chiefly at whist.—In 1828, he lost £14,000 in the course of three or four months. This was principally at Brighton. With the exception of this reverse, he had been generally fortunate.

By Mr. Thessiger—He lost the money principally to Lord de Roos. Witness did not play with either of the packs of cards he had alluded to. The reason why he continued to keep on a friendly footing with Lord De Roos was, because he believed his lordship gave up the practice alluded to after the letter had been sent to him. After Lord de Roos had left the country he wrote Mr. Charles Greville a letter. Cumming, the defendant, came to his house, and they went to Downing street to Mr. C. Greville. He showed them a letter which was sent to Lord De Roos. That letter was dated the 20th of September. He saw it put into the foreign bag.

Jones Bryce, Esq., examined by Mr. Thessiger—Recollected that on the 20th of September he received a letter from Mr. Charles Greville, directed to Lord De Roos, Stuttgard. This letter was sealed and given to be put into the foreign bag for Stuttgard, under cover to our foreign minister.

Mr. Charles Greville was again called, and in answer to the Attorney-General said, that the sum he had lost exceeded £300. His losses on the whole amounted to about £14,000. The rest was lost to different gentlemen.

Mr. Thessiger suggested that, it being now past 7 o'clock, it was a reasonable hour to adjourn, to which the Court assenting, the case was adjourned until half past nine to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

At nine on Saturday morning the examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed.

Mr. John Harcourt Powell.—I live in Old Burlington-street. I have been a member of Graham's Club about 30 years. I know Lord De Roos. Before 1836 I heard reports of unfair play by him; I heard the reports for some years.

Edward Brown.—I am the card accountant of the Travellers' Club; it is my duty to keep a book, in which I enter the names of the members who play; I place the cards on the table in the Government wrappers, with the string uncut; Lord De Roos played there on the 24th of April; on that night there was a whist table, at which Lord De Roos played; Mr. Brook Greville, Mr. James Spencer, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Charles Greville, Lord De Roos, and Mr. Norman M'Donald, made up the party; Mr. George Bentinck came in afterwards, but he did not play with the two first packs; Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Norman M'Donald, Mr. Bentinck and Lord De Roos played at the whist table; Mr. B. Greville and Colonel Anson played at piquet; after rising from the piquet-table, he (Mr. Greville) came to me and asked to see the cards I had taken from the whist-table; we examined them; the aces and kings were decidedly marked; I should say that the card now produced is the same; Mr. Brook Greville took them away; he told me to look at the cards with which the other gentlemen were playing at whist when they were done, and if they were marked to bring them to him next morning at Fenton's Hotel; I found them marked, and I sealed them; I brought them to Mr. B. Greville next morning, who, without opening the seal, desired me to bring them to Mr. Charles Greville; I did so; Lord De Roos played nine times in 1836 at the Travellers' Club; there was a peculiar mode of dealing adopted by Lord De Roos; it was by throwing the cards in a slanting direction, and suddenly, from his hand; he won eight out of the nine times he played at the Travellers' Club.

Cross-examined.—I never saw marked cards before. I was never aware that Lord De Roos had a stiffness in the joints of his fingers. I was aware that he had been unwell. On the 20th April Mr. Brook Greville played with the first set of cards; I put them in my desk with other cards; some of them were used by gentlemen in the other room; after I had sealed up the cards which Mr. Greville desired me to notice, I put them in my desk; all the gentlemen had left the room at the time; Mr. B. Greville himself had brought away the first set; when I brought the second set to Mr. Charles Greville, I delivered them to his servant, Mr. Greville has spoken to me often on the subject of the marked cards at the Travellers' Club. On one occasion he brought me to Lord Henry Bentinck, and made me make the same statement as I now make to you; that was in the morning room of the Travellers' Club; the other conversations were in the room where the gentlemen were playing, and sometimes in the drawing-room; before Mr. Greville went to the Continent, he told me that it was likely I should be summoned to give evidence. The total amount of Lord De Roos's winnings was 311*l*.

Mr. Charles Greville examined.—I am a member of the Travellers' Club. Towards the close of the month of April, 1836, some cards were brought to me, I understood by Mr. Brown; they were sealed. I gave them afterwards to Mr. Brook Greville. The seal was broken; otherwise they were in the same state as when I received them. I examined the cards. I thought I saw some slight marks on one or two of them. Subsequently a meeting took place between Mr. Brook Greville, Mr. Cumming, and myself. The subject of discussion generally was how to convey to Lord De Roos the suspicions entertained of his conduct at play. I have been for a long time on terms of great intimacy with him. Something was suggested about an anonymous letter, and it was determined that one should be written to him. I believe it was done. After that I applied to Mr. Cumming for advice. I recollect Lord De Roos leaving England for the Continent, about August. I received a letter in the succeeding month from him. I showed that letter to Mr. Cumming and to Mr. Brook Greville. I wrote in reply to Lord de Roos, which letter was founded on the statements made by Mr. B. Greville and Mr. Cumming. That was given to Mr. Byng for the purpose of being forwarded. I received an answer in the first week of October. I have not those letters with me. I don't know what has become of them. After his Lordship's return to England I was the bearer of the message to Mr. Cumming from him. I was desired to tell Mr. Cumming that it was not true that Lord De Roos or his brother had used the language attributed to them abusive of Mr. Cumming; also that in his opinion Mr. Cumming had acted in a fair and gentleman-like manner towards him.

Mr. Norman M'Donald.--I was a member of the Travellers' Club last year. I played with Lord De Roos upon one occasion. I did not then mark the cards.

Mr. Baring Wall.—I was a member of the Travellers' Club last year. I played then with Lord De Roos. I did not then, or at any other time, mark the cards.

James Turner.—I am a waiter attending the card-room of Graham's Club; I have been in that situation nine years: I recollect the 1st of July when Lord De Roos and Mr. Payne were playing; Mr. Graham was not in his place at the bar; he was ill and went to bed, and a waiter named Thomas Musgrove took his place; Lord H. Bentinck was also playing, but I don't recollect the fourth person; Mr. Payne, about two o'clock in the morning, called for fresh cards; he took one of the cards they had been playing with (the ace of clubs) and held it up to the candle; he appeared to be angry, and said something which I don't recollect; he threw the card on the table violently; it is my duty to remove the cards that have been played with; I took the two packs that had been used away to the table near the bar; Mr. Payne, while I was gathering them up, said, "Take care of these cards, I will have them sealed;" I afterwards examined the cards with Musgrove; several of them were marked; I tied up the cards and left them on the table in readiness for Mr. Payne; there was no other party playing at the time; I told the circumstance to Mr. Graham next morning.

[*Concluded on 6th page.*]

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1837.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns do not present their usual variety to-day, though they have lost nothing in interest.

The **Trial of Lord De Roos** for alleged *Cheating at Cards*, is given at great length, and exceeds in interest the report of any trial since that of Lord Melbourne for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Norton, and will produce as great a sensation in the sporting and fashionable world.

A communication from "*A Sportsman*," in the March number of the Turf Register, will be found upon the 55th page, discussing Mr. **Stevens**' proposition for a "*Division of Purses*," which that gentleman has replied to in this paper. The subject is fraught with vast importance to the prosperity of the American Turf, and the discussion of it claims the unbiassed judgment and undivided attention of a majority of our readers. The writer in the Turf Register wields a ready and intelligent pen, but his communication is more ingenious than convincing. As Mr. S. facetiously remarks, he appears ready to "cut off his leg to cure a corn on his toe." Mr. Stevens' answer is written *currente calamo*, but he grapples "A Sportsman's" arguments with a thorough knowledge of the subject, and his observations embrace the whole ground covered by his original proposition. If he has failed to "distance" his antagonist, or "beat him to sticks," it is certainly "a mighty near thing." We hope "A Sportsman" will "come again," and in the present contest he shall not be "ruled out," even should he fail to win "the second heat." As it is, by the "new rule" of a "Division of Purses," he gets something for coming in second the first heat.

Forrest, Hill, Barrett, Hamblin, Jim Crow **Rice**, and others intimately with the American Stage, are exciting so much interest abroad that we devote as much space as can possibly be spared to notices of their doings, that we find in our latest English magazines and papers, which are received to the 4th of March.

In order that those of our readers who may require the services of an English agent, should be apprised at an early date of the facilities presented by the Messrs. **Tattersalls**, of London, we publish to-day the last letter of our Foreign Correspondent, to the exclusion of one previously received.

A list of the Studs of Messrs. **Jackson & Kirkmans**, of Ala., will be inserted next week.

Rien zi's pedigree has been forwarded to Washington.

Mr. **Kirkland**, of Dublin, by profession a druggist, is the author of "O'Flannagan and the Fairies," and *not* Mr. Power.

To "*L. O. M*" of Constantia. All right; the numbers will be sent if possible.

We are reluctantly compelled to omit, this week, our *Table of Winning Horses*, at Two miles, which is ready, owing to the great length of two or three important articles in this paper. Several communications are also crowded out.

The *Moose Deer Hunt* in Canada, which our Montreal friend alludes to, would be most acceptable from his eloquent pen. By the bye, we can hardly refrain from printing a portion of his private letter. May we not enrol him, *sub rosa*, among our regular correspondents?

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN TURFMAN IN PARIS.

Mr. W. T. **Porter**, Editor of the **New York Spirit of the Times**.

Paris, February 22, 1837.

Sir—It is truly gratifying to see such men as Col. **Wade Hampton** employing a portion of his great wealth to the improvement of the blood horse in America. I admire the patriotic (if the word is not obsolete) national spirit with which he appears to be animated. Mere professions of love of country are quite too hackneyed and common place now-a-days—they seem to have been exclusively appropriated to humbug the flats, by political mountebanks and demagogues. Col. H. brings his purse to the aid of his high standing and great respectability, to the promotion of an interest which is destined to become of incalculable value to the country and the pride of its patrons. In his various importations, he has, without regard to expense, sought for the best, and has made his selections at the very fountain head. Last year and the year before he purchased largely at the annual sales of yearlings bred at Hampton Court, and I learn that he has again fixed upon a number of those to be offered at the ensuing sale in June. If I am not mistaken, he gave 500 gs. last June for a bay colt out of *Posthuma*,* and I have no doubt still higher prices will be paid this year for choice out of that magnificent stud. Several were shown to me last Fall, for which 500 gs. had already been offered; but you know they never sell any thing bred by the King until it is a year old, and then at public sale at Tattersall's. There *all* are sold without reserve, and whether they bring five guineas or 500, his Majesty is equally satisfied, the object being to *improve* the breed of horses, not to make money, though the stud does yield a considerable profit, owing probably to the increased interest taken in the blood horse, and the continued rise in prices, to which, by-the-bye, the American competition has largely contributed.

Before I left England, **Tattersall** showed me a list of horses and mares shipped to Mobile for Mr. E. H. **Boardman**, of Alabama, and I saw some of them in his yard. The weather has been very boisterous and quite unfavorable for sending horses to sea; but if this cargo should arrive safely, it will be a valuable acquisition to that part of the country, having a good deal of the very best, approved, and well tried blood in England. Among them was a brown horse, by Comus, bred by Lord **Berners** (the breeder of *Camarine* and a great number of the old fashioned stout running sort) in 1827, dam Rotterdam, by Juniper, sire of Camarine, grandam Spotless, by Walton, Trumpator, Highflyer, &c.—You see there is nothing better for a long day than this blood, and the performances of the horse were very respectable, even against the fashionable speedy sort of the present day. He won about a dozen prizes, principally plates, cups, and King's guineas, on fashionable and popular courses, and at high weights, frequently in heats from one to four miles, as may be seen by reference to the Calendar. He tried very hard to beat *Priam*, ran second to him twice, beating off all other opponents, and fell lame in a third attempt against that fleet competitor. He beat Lucetta, Tranby, Mahmoud, The Cardinal, Datura, Dinah, and many other good ones. He was not so speedy as many, but always got a good place at the end, and Tattersall told me if ever he could come up with his horse towards the close of the race, he was almost sure to win. Indeed that might be expected from his breeding; all his family were stout runners. He is about sixteen hands high, without any perceptible fault as to form; his legs are clean and sinewy, with moderate bone and muscle, and has very correct action. I am not aware of there being any other *Comus* horse in America, and if this one had never made a track upon a race course, his family, and form, his soundness and fine temper (rather uncommon in that stock) would be a sufficient recommendation. I know of one mare by Comus, sent over by Mr. **Corbin**, and there may be others—*My Lady*, dam of Jareed, said to be the handsomest horse in England, and on a par with Bro. to Bay Middleton for the Derby and St. Leger. The breeding of such a colt places My Lady at the top of the list on either side of the water, and is a recommendation of the whole family. I have little doubt that the Comus cross, on some speedy stock, will produce the very best distance horses.

Among the mares, was a large fine one, rather advanced, by Williamson's Ditto, dam by Trumpator, grandam Countess, by Sir Peter, with foal by Lord Chesterfield's favorite stallion, Colwick, one of the best sons of old Filho.

Also, *Hope*, by Rubens, dam by Haphazard, grandam Promise, (sis. to Partizan) by Walton, g. grandam Parasol, by Pot-8-o's, out of Prunella, by Highflyer, out of Promise, by Snap, etc. There is blood of the richest and most valuable kind—not covered in 1836.

Also, *Plenty*, foaled in 1832, by Emilius, out of Mangel-Wurzel, by Merlin, &c., with foal by St. Patrick. Plenty is of the same blood as Mr. **Jas. Jackson**'s *Pickle*, Mr. Greville's *Preserve*, *Marmalade*, &c., and own sister to Ceres and Egeria; the latter a good winner and first favorite for the Oaks.

Also, a capital short legged mare, foaled in 1824, by Woful, dam Allegretta, by Trupator, grandam Y. Camilla, by Woodpecker, &c., with foal by Priam.

There were besides, a colt by Priam, and a filly by Filho, in the lot.

The Messrs. Tattersall are among the most correct and systematic men of business to be found in any country, and the utmost reliance can be placed in their fidelity and discretion. Their business is to *sell*; they are auctioneers.—Whenever application is made to them for horses, they ascertain what is in the market, and if they can be found to answer the description wanted, they take it, and charge the seller a regular commission for selling, and if they have incurred any expense in travelling in search of the thing wanted, they charge that expense to the purchaser: otherwise *nothing*. It is therefore for the interest of every owner of blood stock to keep them advised of what they have to sell; and their thorough knowledge of the history, the peculiarities and value of the different horses, gives them such facilities in making a selection, that foreigners, especially Americans, can in no way supply themselves so advantageously as to put their lists in the hands of Tattersall.

The Messrs. **Merritts**, I have no doubt, will tell you that Tattersall has made much better bargains for them than they could have done for themselves; many other American gentlemen will say the same thing. Until our native stock, as well as our domestic manufactures, equal the foreign in quality, we shall be dependent upon importations, and the convenience of such a house as Tattersalls to execute orders will greatly facilitate these operations; through their agents and correspondents horses are shipped on the most favorable terms, and in the most approved manner; also insurance is effected when desired. An individual, or a company, wishing to invest a sum of money, whether large or small, in English horses, have only to place their funds in England, and make known their wishes to Messrs. T. to ensure the execution of their wishes upon quite as favorable terms as if they were present. Instances have occurred, wherein they have purchased for others at a less price than they were willing to give for their own use. Glencoe was a case in point: they would have given more for him than Mr. Jackson's mark, for their own stud.

This has run into matter that I did not dream of touching at the commencement; but you can use it at discretion: if any part of it is likely to be useful to your readers, publish it—if not, I shall be satisfied.

As to the Comus horse, I thought it might be acceptable to the owner to take this passing notice of him, as he goes to a foreign country without a name or flourish. Some account of him in your Sporting pages would seem to be the best way of bringing him into notice of American breeders, who otherwise might, in their admiration of the splendid speedy ones, overlook this hard bottomed, useful stock. I notice the mares, to show that occasionally some of the richest and very best blood is found in the market, and the Messrs. Tattersall can find it and manage all the details of putting an American gentleman in possession of good stock, and on the most advantageous terms.

The French Government have lost the pride of their stud, *Cadland*, who died recently, and from all accounts *Lottery* might as well be dead. When I shall have visited the various studs in the vicinity of Paris, the **Duke of Orleans**', **Lord Seymour**'s, and others, I will endeavor to write you a more interesting letter.

Yours, &c., B.

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* Our correspondent refers to *Post Captain*, we presume, by The Colonel, out of Posthuma, by Whalebone. He unfortunately died in January last, at Columbia, S. C., from an internal injury. *Vide* Spirit of the Times, of Jan. 28, 1837, page 397.

AMERICAN STUD BOOK.

Letter from the Compiler of the same, dated Washington, March 21, 1837.

Accept my cordial thanks, my dear Sir, for the service you have rendered me, and *all* others interested in the propagation of "*blood*," exclusively "thorough-bred," by your collection of pedigrees for *the* American Stud Book.

I avail myself of the occasion to convey to its patrons, through the medium of your paper, the cause that has retarded its publication.

The Printer, not having a sufficient quantity of suitable types, and unable to procure them, has been obliged to use those again with which the stereotyping is performed. This is a slow process, which has disappointed the calculation of the printer, as well as my own. However, the introductory matter, (the abridged Eng. Stud Book, and sundry Sporting articles,) is *already* stereotyped, together with a large portion of the Racing Calendar, coming down nearly to 1833.

I am now confidently assured the work will be ready for delivery at the ensuing Spring races. This postponement may in some respects prove advantageous. It will enable those who have not yet done so, to forward to me the pedigrees of their stock, or of such as may not have been properly published in our Sporting periodicals. I must also avail myself of this occasion to inform breeders, that *nameless* colts, &c., are not inserted in the American Stud Book, which will be understood by the accompanying "explanation"* of the plan of the work.

Those gentlemen who, in compliance with the request of my *circular* letter, made their communications to Washington before the burning of its Post Office, and which have not been acknowledged, will understand the loss I sustained by that catastrophe. *Their* attention is *again* requested to that circular. A prompt answer, furnishing the information required, upon the receipt, by due course of mail, of this paper, at any post office between New York and Georgia, addressed to me at Washington City, will be thankfully received.

My work is not simply a Stud Book, but is also a "Turf Miscellany, and Racing Calendar." It has met the warm approbation of distinguished gentlemen here. In the earnest hope that the public will appreciate my efforts to serve them in this particular, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your obliged friend and serv't, **Wiley J. Stratton.**

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* This "explanation" will be inserted in our next paper.

⁎ The Editor of the American Turf Register is requested to publish the preceding letter in his *next* number, for April.

THE NEW ORLEANS RACES

Commenced on the 14th ult., with a Sweepstakes for 2 year old colts and fillies, $500 subscription, h. ft., Mile heats, to which there three entries. Thos. J. Wells' Leviathan filly, *Jane Elliott*, beat John P. Miller's b. c. by Pacific, and Dr. Ira Smith's s. f. by the own brother to Henry—that is, if the *two* latter started.

The second race, same day, was won by Col. A. L. Bingaman's *Angora*. It was for the Jockey Club Purse of $500, Mile heats. The following were the entries:—Mr. Smith's b. m. *Wingfoot*; Geo. Merrick's s. g. *John Randolph*; Mr. J. S. Garrison's ch. h. *Bremo*; Thos. J. Wells' b. f. *Wings*; Capt. Y. N. Oliver's b. c. *Richard of York*; Wm. R. Barrow's s. f. *Annette Lyle*; and Col. Bingaman's s. f. *Angora*, who won the race in two heats; time, 2:01—1:59.

The entries for the Two mile day were *Linnet* and *American Citizen*.

It is stated in the New Orleans papers that not less than 10,000 spectators attended the races on the 1st day—a large proportion of them ladies. The cars could not convey all that were anxious to go, and it was recommended also to employ two or three steamers. The latest dates from New Orleans received in New York on Thursday morning, were to March 16th, the Express and General Mails having failed three days in succession.

Postscript!—The Express Mail arrived on Thursday night, bringing dates to the 20th ult., from which we learn that *Linnet* won the 2 mile race. For the purse of $1000, three mile heats, to come off Saturday, Naked Truth, Extio, Bumper, and Parele Blevins, were entered. On Monday, for the purse of $2000, 4 mile heats, Col. Bingaman's Fanny Wright, Mr. Garrison's *Glorvina*, and Mr. Beasley's *Catherine* were entered.

THINGS AND SIGHTS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) March 7th, 1837.

Friend P.,—Enclosed we send a *small strip* of *the monster's* skin, 6½ by 2½ inches, embellished with a *cross*—half of which you will please credit to ———, and apply the other half to the subscription of ———, Marion, Cole Co., Mo.

We would caution you, especially, to direct to Marion, Cole Co., as there is, or rather should be, another place, from all that has been said and done, in the way of bargaining and selling, called Marion City; but we, the natives of these parts, know not whether it is in "the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth;" we take it to be under the waters, though it should be nearer heaven, if there is anything to be relied in *D.'s D.* We reckon your townsmen know something of this place, we don't think. If they have been *sucked* in on false *grounds*, it may be attributed to the *weather* and a rise of water, and if they ain't been suck'd, there ain't no *suckers* 'tother side our *Big Drink* (Mississippi).

A "chap," paddling a canoe lately on the waters of our *Big Drink*, being hailed from the *Bluff*, the following colloquy ensued:—

"Where is Marion City site?"

"I'll tell you what, it would be *a sight*, and if you were where I am, it would be an *oversight* if you did'nt see it."

"Is that the top of a house we see yonder?"

"For sure it is—that's the place I goes a *eeling!* Just hold on, and I'll show you *sights* of eelskins, more than you ever got a *sight* of before. Them are Amsterdam chaps are mighty short*sighted*, or they would have the mall cited for *worming* themselves on 'em with no *grounds* for it."

"You appear to be an eely fellow?"

"I'm tolerable slick, I thank you, but not half so *slickery* as the old chap as ranges about these parts;—he's a heap slicker nor *geese grease*,—he's *eely all over*."

In the first named Marion, much time, attention, &c., is devoted to the improvement in the Breed of Horses, &c. If you ask us any more about the other place—we *squat*, for you *oversize our pile*.

Prehaps you don't know we have the fastest mile and repeat horse that can be "*chased up*" this side the Alleghany mount*ings*, and foaled here at that. There is much sport anticipated at the approaching Spring races. If anything should occur worthy of notice, we will advise you thereof if you wish it.

Respectfully your friends, E. & C.

NATCHEZ (Miss.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The annual Spring meeting of this Club commenced on the Pharsalia Course on the 1st Wednesday of March, and was attended by an immense crowd, including a great number of ladies, and distinguished Turfmen from the adjacent States. Our special correspondent furnishes the annexed report.

At a regular meeting of the Club previous to the races, the following gentlemen were appointed

Officers of the Club for 1837.—*President:* **John Routh**, Esq. *Judges:* Thos. Ellis and R. C. Graves, Esqrs. *Sec'y:* William J. Minor, Esq. *Timers:* Thos. J. Wells and W. S. Chambers, Esqrs. *Stewards:* S. D. Elliott and Thos. S. Evans, Esqrs.

Weights, Distances, etc.—Two yr. olds carry 70lbs.; 3 yrs. 86lbs.—4, 100lbs.—5, 110lbs.—6, 118lbs., and aged horses 124lbs., with a deduction of 3lbs. from the foregoing scale in favor of mares and geldings. The *distance* in mile heats is 60 yards; in 2 mile heats, 110 yards; in 3 mile heats, 150 yards; in 4 mile heats, 180 yards; and for best 3 in 5, 80 yards, for every mile in a heat. *Time* allowed between heats, 20 minutes for mile heats; 30 minutes for 2 mile heats; 40 minutes for 3 mile heats, and 45 minutes for 4 mile heats.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1837.—*Pharsalia Course*—Purse $400, ent. $50, Two mile heats.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. m. *Angora*, by Imp. Leviathan, out of Patty Puff, by Pacolet, 4 yrs	1	1
Wm. J Minor's (Carlin & Wells') ch. f. *Extio*, by Imp. Leviathan, out of White Feathers, by Conqueror, 4 yrs	3	2
Col. Osmun Claiborne's b. m. *Volia*, by Havoc, dam by Conqueror, 4 yrs	2	dis

Time, 4:00—3:48. Angora the favorite 2 to 1.

The day and course were every thing that could be wished. The race caused much excitement, and afforded great gratification to the friends of Angora, who was the favorite 2 to 1. Extio was freely backed against the Havoc filly. Angora was brought to the field in fine order, but Extio showed too much flesh, and wanted a week's exercise. Volia was in good order, but the result proved her unable successfully to cope with the Leviathans in two mile heats. At one o'clock the signal to saddle and lead up was given, (after the darkies had received their instructions). They started in the following order: Extio the track, Angora the centre, and Volia outside.

After an excellent start they got away together, Volia soon taking the track, which she maintained for the first three quarters, when Angora, who had been creeping up gradually, passed Extio, and quickly locked Volia. A flanker from her rider soon sent her a-head, giving her the lead, which she kept, winning the heat by several lengths, strong in hand.

Second Heat.—Volia's chance for the heat was now a perfect "case," and the faces of her friends who had backed her against Extio looked rather blank. It was now 3 to 1 on Angora. The bell rings for the second time. They are off, Angora leading, Volia second, which position Extio soon took from her. The pace was killing. Extio made a noble effort for the lead, and the contest for the mastery was worthy of their sire; but the struggle was useless. Angora maintained her ground, and won the heat and race with ease—Volia distanced. This was decidedly the best contested heat that has been run over this course for some years. The official time given was 3:52, but several gentlemen made it 3:47; the Judges decided that it was 3:48, which time please to report.

THURSDAY, March 2.—For the Pharsalia Cup and a Purse of $450; ent. $100—with an inside stake of $5000 between *Antelope* and *Jim Polk*. Three mile heats.

Wm. J. Minor's ch. f. *Kathleen*, by Imp. Leviathan, dam by Pacolet, 4 yrs	1	1
John J. Gooch's b. h. *Jim Polk*, by Stockholder, dam by Eagle, 4 yrs	4	2
Col. A. L. Bingaman's gr. f. *Naked Truth*, by Leviathan, dam by Pacolet, 4 yrs	3	3
Col. O. Claiborne's ch. m. *Antelope*, by Stockholder, dam by Timoleon, 6 yrs	2	4

Time, 6:11—6:19. Kathleeen the favorite.

This race excited great interest, and the betting was pretty severe. Kathleen was the favorite against the field. The day was anything but pleasant;—it commenced raining the night before, and continued without any intermission during the race. Consequently the course was in a dreadful state, being extremely saturated, with no more elasticity than a sand-bar. The first heat of this race was beautifully contested; the start, too, was excellent. Kathleen had the lead, which Antelope soon took, followed by Jim, and Naked Truth 3d, Kathleen trailing behind. In the third round Kathleen made play—passed Naked Truth and Jim without a struggle, and collared Antelope, with whom she brushed down the stretch, and finally won the heat by a length.

Second Heat.—Jim Polk cut out the work for a distance, with Angora laying well up and in hand, and notwithstanding their owners had drawn the inside stake between them of $5000 a-side, their riders appeared determined to go the pace. Kathleen, however, soon did their business, by striding past both, Naked Truth making up a wide gap at the same time. The three "tried it on" repeatedly, but Kathleen let out her last link, and shook them off, winning cleverly. Great praise was accorded to Bob Wooding (Antelope's jockey) for the sporting style in which he set to work with her, though he pulled her up and came in 4th, when he found her chance for the heat was out.

FRIDAY, March 3.—Purse $1200, ent. $150, with an inside stake of $2000, h. ft., between *Fanny Wright* and *Dick Chin*. Also an inside stake of $10,000, h. ft., between *Linnet* and *Hinda*. Four mile heats.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. *Fanny Wright*, by Bertrand, dam by Eagle, 4 yrs	1	1
W. J. Minor's (Thos. J. Wells') ch. f. *Linnet*, by Imp. Leviathan, d by Marshal Ney, 4 y.	2	2
Col. Robt. Smith's gr. h. *Daniel O'Connell*, by Sir Henry Tonson, dam by Imp. Sir Harry, 4 yrs	3	dis
Col. O. Claiborne's b. f. *Hinda*, by Sir Richard, dam by Rockingham, 3 yrs	dis.	

Time, 8:23—8:21½. Fanny Wright received forfeit from Dick Chin, and Linnet from Hinda, who was amiss. Linnet the favorite.

This was a very heavy betting race; Linnet was the favorite against the field and the boys from Red River put up their money on her "with a looseness." The day was terrific—nothing but rain, and the course, if possible, worse than it was the day previous. Neither Linnet nor Hinda were in condition, and the latter has been lame for some time; in fact Col. Claiborne was very indiscreet to start her. Fanny had the track, and at the tap of the bell they got away, Daniel taking the lead, which he was obliged to resign to Fanny; this position each maintained until the third round, when Linnet, who had been keeping Hinda company, came up to Daniel and passed him, and challenged Fanny, but it was "no go." The Bertrand filly had the foot of the Leviathan, and made her race safe, and gladdened the hearts of her backers by striding away at a tremendous pace, winning by several lengths.

Second Heat.—Fanny had been trained for a bruising race, and was all right when the signal was given to lead up. Linnet and O'Connell, however, appeared not to relish a taste of the hair of the same dog that bit them in the first heat. Linnet bounded off like a mountain deer in the track, but after a short struggle resigned it to Fanny Wright (mighty near *Fanny Wyatt* in something beside the name), while O'Connell shut up, and at the finish was "no where." Linnet, however, was game to the last, and made prodigious efforts for the lead, persuaded as she was by whip and spur, but the beautiful Fanny was invincible, and came in a-head amidst tremendous cheering, winning for her spirited owner and the knowing ones, more "mint drops" than she could have stood under.

SATURDAY, March 4.—Purse $700, ent. $50, Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. *Angora*, by Imp. Leviathan, out of Patty Puff, by Pacolet, 4 yrs	walked over.

Thus ended the Spring meeting of the Natchez Jockey Club, during which the weather, with the exception of a single day, was signally unpropitious. The deep interest felt in the result of the race, Four mile heats, was not confined to Mississippi, but Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Unfortunately Linnet was amiss, and Hinda was so lame that it is much to be feared she will have to be thrown out of training for a year. Fanny Wright's performance is another feather in the cap of her sire, and she proved herself worthy to claim a near relationship to *John Bascombe*. That *Angora* is fast retrieving her laurels is evident from the fact of her being permitted to walk over for the purse of $700, on the last day, and by more recent advices from New Orleans, we hear she has wiped out the blot cast upon her escutcheon by the Champion of Kentucky, by beating a galaxy of winners.

Challenge Accepted!

Batesville, (Arks.,) March 2, 1837.

Dear P.,—Mr. **John Loring** has taken up the 2 mile heats of the challenge of **Noland & Tunstall**. The mile and 3 mile days have not been taken up. The match as made, stands thus:—

$1000 a-side, 2 mile heats, to come off over the Batesville Course, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1837.

Noland & Tunstall name ch. c. *Independence*, by Tom Fletcher, 4 yrs. 94 lbs.

John Loring names b. h. *Sir William*, by Sir William, aged, 120 lbs.

It will be a heavy betting race;—all sorts of *truck*, from a "C." on "Old Nick," to a yearling calf will be put up. In much haste, truly yours, N.

DIVISION OF PURSES.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times.

Sir,—In the last number of the Turf Register, there is an article upon the subject that heads this communication—[It will be found in another column of this paper]—and the writer does me but justice in supposing that the letter he alludes to was written with a view to elicit discussion. It was so; and I did hope to have seen extended in favor of the proposed alteration some helping hand, wielding with the same zeal and conviction a pen as able and as eloquent as "*Sportsman's.*" The same willingness and conviction I can safely boast of—the same ability I do not lay claim to. But since no such hand *has* been put forth to help me, I must grapple as best I may, at the hazard of being deemed tedious, with the ingenious inferences, and not less ingenious deductions, of my talented opponent. Differ, most widely, we certainly do, from the beginning to the very end, in many of the premises, and in most of the conclusions.

"Sportsman" begins by stating that—

"Mr. S. has discussed the expediency of some regulation as a correction to an existing abuse, which, he alleges, prevails in our existing mode of racing."

Now, I object in the outset to the terms used by "Sportsman," as giving a color to this discussion, that is evidently retained all the way through, and not warranted by anything said or felt by me. I never used the term *abuse*, or alleged that it prevailed, or discussed the expediency of correcting it:—it was the *law* I complained of. How could I, consistently, complain of, as an *abuse*, a practice followed invariably by myself, whenever I thought it my interest to do so, resulting, too, as it does, naturally and of necessity, from the law itself, and therefore practised and deemed honorable by honorable men? I say again, then, that it is the *policy* of the *law* that I question and object to—not the *abuse* of it.

"Sportsman" says:—

"It is questionable whether the object professed by Mr. S. will be accomplished by the adoption of his suggestions; if not accomplished, it would follow as a necessary consequence, that, admitting the expediency of some regulation on this subject, he has failed to suggest the adequate remedy. Such is my conclusion."

And such, too, is mine. I willingly admit, that if the remedy I propose *prove* inadequate, it follows as a necessary consequence, the object is not accomplished. I believed, (and do so still,) that some better mode than the present one of selecting the fleetest and stoutest horses, might be devised, by making it the interest of every owner of a horse that he should do his best in every heat. This is the object, and "Sportsman" admits it to be "sufficiently distinct;" and goes on to say that I propose to accomplish it "by dividing the *existing* purses into three separate purses, or a purse for each heat;" this, the reader is left to suppose, is the whole scheme. Is this so? if not, would it not have been as well, if for argument sake only, that "Sportsman" had stated the whole proposition? *My* proposal is, to give (not separate purses) certain portions of *the* purse to different horses, and to give one portion of it to the owner of such horse as should be second in the first heat, as a further inducement for each to do his best all the way through. Under the old law, a rider finding he could not win the heat, would as soon be 3d or 4th as second: under the proposed rule, he would be *paid* for being second, and *therefore* would endeavor to be there. "Sportsman" says that

"Penalties, and not bounties, have been more generally adopted to remedy existing abuses."

Is not the loss of five hundred dollars, out of a purse of $1100, a penalty upon the *owner* of a horse for being neither first or second in the first heat? *I* should count it a pretty severe one. As for "attaching the penalty to the horse that either does not or cannot run," I confess I know of no feasible mode of getting at it. If whip and spur don't answer, I should think it a case past cure. I stated that the evil complained of had been partially remedied by shortening the distance. "Sportsman" says:—

"Extend that remedy still further, and you at once correct the abuse of which he complains."

Admitted. But might not the remedy be worse than the disease? "Sportsman" might cure a corn on his toe by cutting off his leg, but he would probably first seek some other, though perhaps less efficient mode of remedying the evil. Shortening the distance to such an extent as would *insure* each horse to do his best, or be shut out, would, I fear, inevitably lead to single heats. We should breed for speed rather than endurance,—we should prize a horse that could beat his antagonist a few yards in a single heat more than his competitor, who might be able to beat him double that distance in a second heat, had he not been (by a bad start perhaps) shut out in the first. "S." says:—

"His proposed regulations must assume that, in a field of horses, they are equal, or nearly so, for if one horse is decidedly superior, the proposed regulation will have no application; for in the absence of accidents, he will win the three purses in two short heats. It is, therefore, only in cases where an equality does exist, that the regulation is called for, or will apply."

Now, I insist that the proposed regulations do not, nor need not, assume any such thing. I admit that a horse decidedly superior to all the field, in the absence of accidents, would win in two short heats, either under the old or new rule, but with this very natural proviso, that "Sportsman" has forgotten to mention, or perhaps deems unimportant, viz., that *all were doing their best and for both heats.* I assert, also, that it is when one horse *is* decidedly superior that the proposed regulations will have most effect, by giving him, the best horse, the fairest chance to shew that superiority. Under the old rule, a horse, though decidedly superior to each singly, might fail to prove so against their combined forces, and where there was no inducement *for all* to run. One would attack him the first, and another the second heat. What would "S." say, if, on a difference of opinion as to our relative speed or endurance, I should propose to him to run a mile or two with my neighbor, while I would follow quietly on behind and see fair play, and before he had recovered from the fatigue of the race, or had even done blowing from the exertion, insist upon his starting against me, (who claimed to be his equal,) to decide under such circumstances which was the best man? Absurd and unfair as such a proposal would seem, yet this is the mode, the every-day mode, of testing the powers of a horse, and even the attempt to remedy it is apparently looked on by "S." with no friendly feeling. "S." says, that under the proposed rule, the

"Winner of the first heat will consult his interest by laying back the second, particularly as he has already bagged the first purse of $400;"—

And that

"The winner of the second heat will naturally adopt the same policy, and thus both, unless they think they can win the third purse with ease, instead of running, will merely run to save their distance; both are winners, and both have reputation with purses, and it would be folly to risk either in a struggle, which, if successful, only adds a purse of $300, but if unsuccessful, jeopardizes a character and a purse already obtained."

Of this, and of the succeeding paragraph, commencing "but how different," &c. &c., it is but fair to say, they contain many pretty superstructures, raised though, upon foundations whose materials are furnished by "S." According to *my plan*, neither the winner of the first or second heats would *bag* anything until the *end of the race*;—until then, neither are winners, and neither have reputation or purses. Admit that their chances are good for portions of a purse, how are those chances lessened, or their reputations jeopardized, by running the last heat in the least possible time either one is capable of doing? What possible inducement can there be for holding back?—'tis the last heat—each has won one—reputation, and double the amount of money, is to be gained by running for it. If they can neither win, or save their distance by doing their best, they will not, I conjecture, better their chances by doing less than their best. "S." says that

"Under the present mode of racing, the winner of the first heat, unless he runs for the second heat, gets nothing, and at all events, must run for the third heat."

He may run for the second heat also, and get nothing; and how is he *obliged* to run for the third? *Bumper* won the first heat, and *Gypsey* the second; what *obligation* was there that *Bumper* should run for the third? None that I can see; so far from it, that if *Bumper* had been as well managed the 3d heat as *Atalanta* was the 2d, and had saved himself the last half mile of that heat, as *Atalanta* did in the last half mile of the 2d, he would in all probability have won; his chance to do so, would, from being less blown, at least have been mended. The owners of both *Bumper* and *Gypsey* will excuse me for remarking, that neither, it appeared to me, displayed their usual good management, (and in a field, too, where good management could do so much,) by both contending for a heat, *all the way through*, against a nag, that if winner, was obliged to start for a fourth, and when there was *no obligation* by the law, to do so. "S." says

"It is sufficient to shew, that under Mr. S.'s proposed regulation, the evil of which he complains in the instance of the race of *Atalanta* would still exist, as she would still have been a winner, though of a purse inferior in amount to that which she received."

Now, I contend that the evil, under the proposed regulation, would *not* have existed. *Atalanta* would not, (in all human probability,) have been a winner, as under the new rule, *Gypsey* would not have laid back the first heat, and therefore would not have been able to beat *Bumper* the second, and in that case *Atalanta* could not have been a winner, or have received the $300. "S." says that, inferior (as I stated her to be) to both *Bumper* and *Gypsey*, under the old rule "she could not have won, as the race would have been decided in two short heats."

The race *was* run under the old rule, and *proves the reverse* of this; for although *Bumper* did beat her (*Atalanta*) two short heats, the race was *not* decided, for *Gypsey*, by saving her distance the first heat, was enabled to do for *Atalanta* what *Atalanta* was unable to do for herself: viz., beat *Bumper* the second heat—and yet *Atalanta* won. "S." ends his paragraph by remarking that—

"Thus far her (Atalanta's) position would not be materially changed, with this exception, that she would have divided the purse with her competitor, instead of receiving the whole herself."

Now this *is* an exception with a vengeance; but however *little* material "S." may deem it, the owner of *Atalanta* would (I judge) be apt to esteem it *very* material indeed, as *he* would receive $300 in one case, and $1000 in the other; and the owners of *Bumper* and *Gypsey* would be just as likely to think the exception material, as they in one event would have received $700 between them, and in the other, *nothing*. Even "S." might, perhaps, be led to deem such an exception material, in the event, for instance, of my bequeathing to him *all* my ten race horses—with the exception of seven!

"S." asks, and apparently with some degree of feeling,

"If there was anything in the race of *Atalanta* that can be deemed an abuse so great as to call for the interposition of new regulations, heretofore unknown, unacknowledged upon any track, neither justified by precedent, [how *could new* regulations be justified by precedent?] nor as yet matured by experience?—regulations that strike the mind as legislating in reference to a particular case?"

Now I regret exceedingly, for many and various reasons, that "S." should have supposed it possible that I could have been actuated by any such motives or feelings in making the proposed alterations. I have known the gentlemen owning *Atalanta* for many years, and *they* at least, I trust, will see in the mention I have made of her, no feeling of the sort alluded to by "S.," but that only I intended it for a mere illustration of a case, recent, and in my judgment, apt. As some proof of this, and that it was deemed honorable by myself as well as others, I will mention one instance that occurred while I owned *O'Kelly*. In a race over the Union Course between *O'Kelly*, *Busiris*, and *Celeste*, O'Kelly beat Busiris by taking of him the same sort of advantage—by resting O'Kelly while Busiris and Celeste were running the last half of the mile heat. I beat them both. Mr. Johnson, and perhaps others, will remember his serving O'Kelly much in the same way at Baltimore, beating him and others with *Annette*, by skilfully managing (Mr. J. will excuse me for saying) certainly not the *best* horse in the field. It is, therefore, I say again, to the *policy* of the law that I object, not to the *abuse* of it. "S." says:—

"If it is Mr. S.'s intention to make horses run, it would follow that if *Atalanta* did her best, she furnishes, in her person, no reason for the adoption of his rule."

"S." then goes on to infer, from my statement, that she *did* do her best. Now, as my inferences are exactly opposite to those "S." draws from my statement, it will not, I presume, be deemed necessary that I should follow out, or endeavor to confute a long list of results, flowing from premises which I deny to be mine. "S." asserts that it is to be inferred that *Atalanta*, *Post Boy*, and *Veto* did their best for the first heat, because I have stated that

"Bumper won the first heat, and it was evident, from the running, that neither *Post Boy*, *Veto*, nor *Atalanta* had a chance with him for it."

I deny the inference; neither *Post Boy* or *Atalanta contended* for the first heat, and strange as it may seem, it is no less true, that of all the horses that started, *Veto* was the only one that did do his best for the heat. *His* best, on that day, to be sure (from some, to me, unaccountable cause) was bad enough.—It *was evident* that *Atalanta* had little or no chance to beat *Bumper* the heat, *she* therefore did not contend for it. As for *Post Boy*, he started with a determination not to run for the heat except *Atalanta* did. Finding she made no struggle for it, the boy pulled him back. As for *Gipsey*, her being within a few yards of the distance, was evidence enough she did not mean to run for it. I can safely appeal to those who witnessed the race for the correctness of this statement. It varies very materially from S.'s version of it, and shews plainly how *much* is expected from *management*.

Now, suppose the race to have been run under the proposed regulations, would it (or is it probable it would) so have happened? Can it be credited that three out of four of the supposed best horses in the race would let five-sixths of the whole purse slip from their grasp without an exertion to save it, that they might run for some inferior portion of it afterwards? I cannot believe it. If they would not be likely to do so, but would endeavor, by running for the heat, to gain that which else would be lost to them, it would be reason good and sufficient, with reasonable men, *to make the experiment*: if it fails in producing the results I have predicted, or in proving a fairer and better test of the powers of the race horse, by inducing every horse to run for every heat; if, I say, it fails to do this, (which I am sanguine it will not), we can in an instant restore, unchanged and entire, the regulations and laws so esteemed and venerated by S.

S. says that he "can suppose a case under this rule that would be a hard one." I admit that he can; but as most human institutions are liable to objections, I am content he shall pick half a dozen holes in my scheme, (experience may mend them) provided, in a comparison with the old method, it is proved to have fewer faults. Suppose three gentlemen were to start three horses in a race of four mile heats, pledging their honor that each would run his best for each heat, and in no event should there be more than three heats, and that the best horse should receive the wager—would such a race be desirable, and would S., if he could, put racing generally on that principle—if not, why? and if he would, what regulation would he suggest for its attainment? S. says:

"Among other objections is this, that a horse that could have the reputation of a winner, under the old rule, may by an accident be only one of two or three winners, leaving undecided the question of character."

Now, what accident does S. allude to? If he mean the *accident* of not being *able* to win two out of three heats, and of getting paid for the one he does win, I confess I cannot condole with him on this *accidental* loss: he has three times the chance for reputation that most of the high-priced English horses have, and if an American horse cannot make a reputation worth having in three heats, he will not (in my judgment) be likely to do so in double that number. S. says:

"If three horses each win a heat, there is no decision and no winner, and it is rather arbitrary to declare there shall be none, when the repution of one of the winners requires there should be one; and again: the three purses would create three winners, when the established law of racing has decreed there shall be but one."

If such an improbable case as S. supposes, viz.: each to win a heat, when each was doing his best for all three—(a case so rare that I doubt its *ever* happening): if, I say, it *should* so happen, declare the truth, by declaring them, what they really are—equal. How would a horse's reputation suffer by such declaration? By continuing the contest two reputations would *certainly* suffer, and three constitutions *as* certainly—a serious injury, as S. says, to owners and breeders of race horses. And again, where does S. find the "established law" he speaks of? Does the English law of racing, and the every day practice under it, establish any such principle? In a dead heat is not the purse divided between the *two or three* winners? The owners of the winning horses may, if they please, run another heat to make *one* winner, but this is not required by the law, and is rarely done. For instance, which was winner in the case of *Elis* and *Mr. Waggs*, who ran a dead heat at the last Newmarket Houghton Meeting, for a sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft., as Lord Lichfield and Col. Peel agreed to divide the stakes? The English Racing Calendar furnishes repeated cases like the one cited.

"The principle that authorises a Club to award a purse to a horse, makes that horse a winner."

Was not *Mingo* then, in two recent instances, over the Eagle Course, when second to *Post Boy* in one case, and to *Fanny Wyatt* in another, made a *winner?* He received a purse, as S. calls it, ($300 out of $1000) for beating the others in the race. If then, in England, horses, when by their test they are proved equal, are oftentimes so declared and receive each a *part*, instead of the *whole* purse, why should they not here, when proved equal by our test (and that test three heats) be so declared, and the purse divided? As to the regulation (that S. supposes) which might make *Lady Relief* equal to *Black Maria*, who had beaten her four heats out of five, the chance of a Club making such a regulation would be about as great as that they should declare S.'s horse (without question or complaint) last, when he was in the opinion of all else, first.

Nor did I boast, as S. would seem to insinuate, that *I* "had beaten *Lady Relief* to sticks," as an illustration of the injustice of this law; and particularly with regard to *Trifle*, I stated that "*Black Maria*, after a severe contest, beat Trifle the first heat a length—the second is a dead heat between these two, and Trifle beats Maria a neck for the third. Now, *Lady Relief* ran in this race, and was beaten to sticks by both *Maria* and *Trifle* in all three heats. She did not run for the first, and, for aught I know, might have run for neither of the three; but she, although beaten by both for three successive heats, is allowed by the rule to start again, and is placed before *Trifle* because she is ahead of her in the last two."

Now, with all due deference to S.'s opinions, I must say I think this *is* a striking illustration of the rank injustice of the rule S. is so solicitous to preserve, and I repeat, even at the risk of incurring the reproach of a "morbid sensibility," that I have never ceased to regret the seeming necessity. Were I to be apprised of the certainty of its happening, I would prefer never to start another; rather than do it, I would forego the rare chance of improving the mare by running her twenty instead of twelve miles, and take the risk of knocking the "arts and literature" on the head. But how limiting the contest to 12 instead of 20 miles is to produce such *dire results* I do not clearly see. Was *Trifle*, *Lady Relief* or *Maria* better enabled to run in the next week, the next month, or the next year, by running these twenty instead of twelve miles—or has a horse ever been seen or heard of, that was *bettered* by running more than twelve miles? Horses, in the days that it was "a miracle to run four miles in 8 minutes," went as long distances both in their training and racing as those of later times. We must look to some other source to account for their improvement.

How far S. is right in his conjecture, that "it was less inhuman to run a horse five heats in the time taken by the field in the twenty mile race, than in the three heats run by *Eclipse* and *Henry*," the following facts will shew: *Eclipse*, except from a slight soreness in his feet, was but little the worse from his race, and in three days after, *Henry* distanced, and in good time, a fine field of horses. In the other case, *Maria* was for months but the shadow of herself—*Trifle* was lamed and did not run again for a year, and *Lady Relief died* shortly afterwards.

The *gripe* that S. mentions, was an *iron*, though not an *unfriendly* one, and I would gladly have dispensed with it. I take this occasion to say, that I do not wish to be considered as advocating it: should it fail, I protest against its involving in its consequences the *Division of Purses*, or of being deprived of the opportunity of testing, alone and untrammelled, the value of the alteration I have suggested. Should it succeed, and be adopted, I claim none of the merit.—The results that S. apprehends from the "iron gripe" of this amendment, may, for aught I know, follow. I confess I have my apprehensions too, but they are not of so serious a character, from believing, that if does not answer, it will be given up. I have long had a notion to try a new fashioned saddle, with springs in the stirrup leathers; but if I do, and it should gall the mare's back or the boy's knees, I will not give up racing, but clap on the old one until I can find a better. As to *my* proposal, limiting the test of a race horse to three heats, declaring horses equal that really are so, and dividing the purses among those who do most to deserve them, reflection has but confirmed me in the belief that it cannot fail. It has truth and humanity for its object, and sooner or later the time *will* come, when the claims of this noble animal to be relieved from the cruel necessity of struggling through four, or staggering through five heats, will be listened to and allowed. Why should they not? that an additional bet may be decided, or an additional flower added to a bloody wreath.

JOHN C. STEVENS.

New York, *March* 27, 1837.

THE BOAT CLUBS.

Our attention was invited last week to examine the model of a new boat, which has just been completed for a highly respectable Club of young gentlemen, by Mr. W. E. Chambers, 90 Elizabeth st. Mr. C. is celebrated as the builder of the famous "*American Star*," which beat the "*Dart*" in 1824, the latter being manned with a crew from His Majesty's frigate *Hussar*. The last specimen of his handiwork is the boat just finished for the *Gondola* Club; its model is original, the material and construction the same, and the workmanship excellent. She will be launched immediately, when her crew will go into training, in anticipation of the grand review of the Clubs of the Association upon the 1st of May. The Gondola is not enrolled among the Clubs of the Association, but "barring the bubble," it will earn a reputation for itself the proudest of them might envy. She is 35 feet in length, with six oars, and weighs above 170 lbs.; she will draw hardly water enough to wet a lady's foot when encased in a satin slipper. She was built entirely by Mr. Chambers, even to the five thousand rivets that hold her together, and is to be manned by a crew of youngsters, who are trumps, and no mistake.

The great match race between the Whitehall Boatmen and the boat of his Britannic Majesty's Frigate *Hussar*, Capt. Harris, came off on the 9th Dec., 1824, and we annex the following particulars, as an appropriate introduction to an *original* letter of General Lafayette's, now first published.

The Frigate's boat, the "*Dart*," had been a winner in frequent matches in other ports, and was deemed invincible; she had a picked crew, and was backed with great spirit. The "*American Star*" was built in 1820, by Mr. Chambers, and when the Whitehall Boatmen accepted the match of $1000 a-side, she was at once selected by them, and was accordingly put in complete order. The rival crews consisted of four each, with a coxswain. The "Am. Star" was manned by Cornelius and Albert Cammeyer, Charles Beatty, and Richard Robbins, with Master John Magnus as steersman. The distance rowed was about five miles, from between Bedlow's and Ellis' islands, up the North River to a fixed point, and back to Castle Garden. Thousands upon thousands were drawn together to witness the match, in which the "Dart" was "beaten to sticks." Capt. Harris, of the Frigate, made a handsome present to the crew of the victorious boat, the "Am. Star," and with his officers attended the Chatham theatre in the evening, where the winning boat was exhibited upon the stage, while "God save the King" and "Hail Columbia" were played alternately. The "American Star" Mr. Chambers afterwards presented to Gen. Lafayette, and the following is a copy of that lamented patriot's acknowledgment of the gift:—

La Grange, January 22, 1826.

Dear Sir,—The victorious Boat, American Star, which reflects honor on its builder, and has proved to him a source of high gratification, having been detained on the passage from Havre to Paris, did not reach La Grange so soon as was expected, but arrived in very good order. Amidst the feelings which her presence could not fail to excite, I had the additional pleasure to find a kind letter from you, and I request you to accept my affectionate acknowledgments. The master work, in the fate of which you are so justly interested, shall be preserved with patriotic and grateful care; nor can I enjoy the gratifying sight without renewing the good wishes which I offer to you in common with the assurance of my sincere attachment.

Lafayette.

While upon the subject of boats and clubs, we may state that an interesting trial of speed came off last Tuesday, between the *Nassau* and *Robt. Bache*, both manned by 4 oars. They started from Bergen's Dock, Gowanus, and rowed to Red Hook Point, a distance of two miles and a quarter, which was accomplished in 15 minutes against tide. The relative qualities of these boats had not been tested before, and although the latter was the favorite, the Nassau proved victorious, never having been headed. It was very well contested, and both crews did their best. This is the first race of the season, and we hazard nothing in predicting that the Nassau will be a crack boat in the Association. It will be recollected the *Robert Bache* was the boat exhibited at the Fair, held last season at Castle Garden, where she was very much admired for her beauty of model and workmanship.

Trial of Lord De Roos Concluded.

William Henry Musgrove.—I have been 33 years waiter at Graham's; I recollect the night of the first of July; there were playing Mr. Seaton, Col. Anson, Lord H. Bentinck, and others; I recollect at the close of the evening Mr. Payne calling for fresh cards; Turner took the fresh cards, and we examined the ones he took away; they were marked; Mr. Payne desired the cards to be tied up for him, which was done; there was a porter, named Elborough, attending, and I told him to be sure to let Mr. Payne have them when he went away.

Henry Elborough.—I have been six years porter at Graham's; on the night of the 1st July, Musgrove directed me to give two packs of cards which were lying on the table, and papered up, to Mr. Payne, when he was leaving the house; I did so when I had opened and looked at them.

Sir William Ingilby.—I am an old member of Graham's Club; I have been nearly thirty years a member of it; I have known Lord De Roos as a member, and have frequently seen him play whist there. I was in the club in March, April, and part of May; I know the trick called "sauter la coupe," and I know the legerdemain by which the ace can be got to the bottom of the pack.

Mr. Thessiger.—Have you ever seen Lord De Roos practice it?

Sir William Follett objected to the question.

Witness explained what he believed was called the trick of "sauter la coupe." A pack of cards was handed him, and he showed, after the cards were cut, that by a transposition of the two divisions of the cards, the ace or king was again brought to the bottom. The performance of the trick created much laughter, which was immediately repressed by Lord Denman, who threatened to have the Court cleared if it was repeated.

Witness proceeded.—I have played a good deal at Graham's Club, and have remarked the extraordinary manner in which Lord De Roos played, and recollecting the tricks of my early days, and likewise observing that he almost invariably turned up an ace or a king, I resolved to watch, and the first time I did I saw the trick done. I will not swear to a hundred times, but I have seen Lord De Roos do the trick of sauter la coupe fifty times at least; I never played with Lord De Roos but at Graham's Club. I observed with respect to dealing, that his Lordship handled the cards in a very extraordinary manner; he was in the habit of putting the kings and queens on their legs, and feeling them, and that first attracted my attention. He used to deal very slowly, and when the cards were cut there was a sort of "king cough," as if to distract the attention. I am speaking now of the "pass," or sauter la coupe. I never played with him willingly after I first observed this. That was about five or six years ago, and I was fully certain that an ace or king was sure to be turned up.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—I do not think I could do the trick so as to deceive the persons I was playing with. It requires considerable dexterity, but an hour's practice would make almost any one perfect. I have seen his Lordship do the trick twice of a day, and then an ace or king was invariably turned up. I don't think that he ever turned up anything else when I was looking at him. I never played willingly with Lord De Roos afterwards, but I sometimes was obliged to do so. I considered I had a good chance of winning the rubber when I had him for a partner. I received the money when I won, and paid when I lost. I had no "compunctious visitings" except those of playing with Lord De Roos. I cannot state any particular day or time, or persons who were present. The last time I saw him do it was in March or April of last year. I did not mention the matter publicly, because I thought if an obscure individual like myself attempted to say, "My Lord, you are cheating"—if I had denounced a Peer of the realm and a popular man, I would have had a host of persons upon me; and I take it as a matter of course that I would not have had a choice of door or window, but would have been pitched out of the latter. I saw on one occasion a particular ace at bottom, which, after the cut should have been in the middle, and that ace was afterwards turned up. I mentioned the matter after I had first observed Lord De Roos to Col. Bailey and Major Rainey.

Col. Anson—Was at Graham's in the early part of June. I had a communication with Mr. Payne previously, which made me observe Lord De Roos more closely. I saw something extraordinary in his manner of dealing, but nothing that I could swear to.

Lord Henry Bentinck.—I was playing whist at Graham's on the 30th of June with Lord De Roos, Mr. Payne, and another. I recollect Mr. Payne calling for fresh cards. He was loud and noisy. I don't recollect that Mr. Payne played any fresh rubber with Lord De Roos after that. I did not see Lord De Roos play after that. I generally lost. I recollect going to the Travellers' Club with Mr. B. Greville, and speaking to Brown, the accountant. It was in the month of December last, and the subject was marked cards. I have observed something particular in Lord De Roos's manner of dealing; after the cards were cut, I have observed the cards separated into two parts under the table. I saw the same thing on a second occasion, in the month of June in the last year.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—I did not in the least suspect it was cheating, but thought it odd. I have played and betted with Lord De Roos throughout the season, as much as with any other person. I am a member of the new Club. I have never marked the cards. I heard Mr. Payne desire the cards to be sealed.

George Payne.—I live at Selby, in Northamptonshire; I was a member of Graham's Club last year, and came to town, I think, shortly after Easter; I received a communication from Mr. B. Greville about the 21st of June; I continued to play with Lord De Roos after that communication; I observed his manner particularly, and his mode of dealing was sometimes slow and sometimes quick; sometimes the card which should come to me did not, but the under one instead; when the cards were cut, he used to draw them into his lap; I have seen them afterwards divided into two parcels, and the bottom card before they were cut, which was the ace of clubs, has been turned up; that occurred some time between the communication made to me by Mr. B. Greville and the first of July. When he got the cards into his lap he used to bear forward and cough slightly; I observed him cough when dealing, but not at any other time; on another occasion, when looking on, I saw the king of diamonds at bottom, before the cards were cut, and that card was turned up; he took them into his lap, divided them into two packages, and the result was the turning up of the king of diamonds; I sent for Mr. Brook Greville and Colonel Anson, who was an intimate friend of Lord De Roos; they met me at Graham's and I sat down with Col. Anson for my partner; we played two rubbers and lost them both; during the playing and dealing the same suspicious conduct was pursued by Lord De Roos, and neither Col. Anson nor myself ever held an ace when he dealt; on the first of July I had a conversation in the balcony with Mr. Greville and Col. Anson; we then sat down to play, and I recollect calling for fresh cards; before the waiter brought them, I selected two aces that were lying before me, and held them up to the candle; I played about an hour after the fresh cards were brought, and I believe more than one rubber; after I had finished playing, I got two packs from the waiter, and have kept them since; I observed some of the aces slightly marked; I did not mark the cards myself.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Follett.—I did not contribute nor have not entered into any engagement to defray any portion of the defence of this action; Mr. Cumming pays the whole so far as I know; I know nothing of the other two gentlemen; in the early part of my career I was very unfortunate; I lost a considerable sum of money—a considerable part of my patrimony; my ill-luck has continued, but it was not quite so bad as it was; I have been a good deal connected with gambling transactions on the race-course and at cards; I think the night neither myself nor my partner had aces was the 30th of June; I played with his Lordship almost every night down to the 1st July; I should say I played with him only one night after I saw the king of diamonds; I think the date of Mr. Greville's communication was 21st of June, or a little earlier; I may have had a bet upon Lord de Roos after that; it might have been a standing bet for the evening previous to Lord de Roos cutting in; I can swear I did not win with Lord de Roos after that evening; I don't recollect betting with Lord H. Bentinck, and not betting with him when he was Lord de Roos's partner; I have kept a hazard bank once or twice, or two or three times, at Newmarket—that was a private party, and at the request of the gentlemen present. Some one should keep the bank, and it was offered to one, and then another, who refused, and then I took it; I sometimes won, and sometimes lost; the reason I continued playing after I detected the cards marked was to give Lord de Roos a chance—to show him that I had discovered him, and give him an opportunity of absenting himself, as I had no malice.

Lord George Bentinck deposed that he played at the Travellers' Club with Lord de Roos, and never marked the cards.

This closed the case for the defence.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to reply, which he did with great credit, commenting on the vast importance of the verdict to the plaintiff, and making some strong comments on those witnesses who had admitted they were professed gamblers, and therefore not entitled to credit. With regard to the other testimony, he left it for the Jury to draw their conclusion whether these parties had not been entirely deluded, or whether they had not imbibed impressions wholly unjustifiable.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up at great length, and with strict impartiality commenting, as he proceeded, on the various points of evidence making for or against the plaintiff, and leaving the Jury to come to that conclusion which a candid and conscientious view of the case might demand.

The Jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT, thereby exposing the noble plaintiff to all the painful consequences which the Attorney-General so forcibly depicted.

The Court continued crowded to the last by noblemen and gentlemen, and the verdict, although anticipated, produced an extraordinary sensation.

Lord de Roos is said to be now on his route to Germany, and intends, it is said, to sojourn some time at Stuttgard, where his sisters, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wellesley, formerly Maid of Honor to the Queen, and Hon. Mrs. John Boyle, (married to a son of the Earl of Cork,) are residing; the Hon. Mr. Wellesley being Secretary of Legation to Sir George Shee's embassy in that capital.

"YOU AV' KICK MY DOG."

"The Blunderer" in the February number of the Knickerbocker, is worthy the pen that sketched "The Ordinary Man." The writer is near-sighted, and gets into all kinds of scrapes in consequence. Here is one of them:—

"Such were my musings as I passed down Broadway—such my reflections—when my dog, as I thought, but alas! it was another's—rushed between my legs and nearly tripped me up. Although naturally, or rather commonly, a good natured man, I was not at that precise moment, as the reader may imagine, in my smoothest mood. The current of my mind had been agitated by more than one circumstance that day, and the little dog rendered me absolutely angry. With an exclamation of wrath, I gave this member of the canine race a kick, which sent him howling to the opposite side of the street.

"'Sare,' said a tall, swarthy, Frenchified, ferocious-looking personage, bowing until his mustachios brushed my nose, 'you av' kick my dog! What for you av done dis for, eh?'

"'My dear sir, exclaimed I,' terribly composed, 'I beg ten thousand pardons. I really thought it was my own dog.'

"'Ah you t'ought it was *your* dog, eh? No, sare, it is *my* leetle dog that you av kick?'

"'Sir, I am extremely sorry, I mistook him for my own dog. I assure you, I thought it was my dog at the time.'

"'By Gar, sare, dey is not *resemblance* dere; de one dog is of de white, and de oder dog is of de black color. Besides, sare, de one av got de eer ver wide, and de oder ver short; de one av *got* de tail ver much, and de oder av *lose* he tail ver much!'

"'But, sir, I am near-sighted; my eyes are impaired; I could not distinguish between the dogs.'

"The foreigner looked steadily in my face for a moment; but perceiving nothing there but truth, his countenance became calm, and comparatively pleasant.

"'You av den, Mousieur, de vision not ver far, eh?'

"I assented.

"'Ah! den dat is all de apology which I demand;' and with a graceful adieu, he passed on."

English Theatricals.

Mr. Forrest has reappeared at Drury Lane, and the people now run after Mr. Forrest in far greater numbers than they did before, not because he is a better actor than he was, but because two people (nearly so) can now see him for the same price that one saw him on his former visit.

We have no remarks to make, in addition to those we have already recorded, on the eminent talent of this gentleman. We are anxiously looking forward, like the rest of the play-going world, to his promised *debut* in *Richard the Third.* There is just about as much excitement about *his* appearance in the part, as was attached to Kean's, and we have no doubt he will come off with the same brilliant success. In the meantime he is announced to make his first appearance in *Brutus* to-morrow, which will be followed by the *debut* of Mr. Barrett, principal light comedian from the chief American theatres, and these two novelties will be backed, to use theatrical phraseology, by the first performance of old *Blue Beard* to the present scales of admissions; and it is after this fashion the caterers for public pleasure are now a-days compelled to butter their bacon.

Age of Feb. 12.

DRURY LANE.—Tragedy is once more in the ascendant with Mr. Edwin Forrest, its leader. He has appeared during the week in the parts of Othello, Virginius, and Macbeth; the latter is, unquestionably, the most effective performance that he has attempted since his introduction to an English audience. It is a bold, vigorous piece of acting, well conceived throughout, and chastened by excellent discretion.

DRURY LANE.—Forrest played *Brutus*, in the tragedy of that name, for the first time in London on Monday, and the performance was marked by the same absence of genius—the same want of repose—the same development of physical power, and the same mere results of practice and hard study, which characterised the whole previous efforts. Throughout the last act he was highly applauded, and it must be on all hands allowed that, in the particular part alluded to, he merited the applause bestowed upon him.

A Mr. Barrett, an Englishman *Americanised*—a tall gentleman not remarkably graceful in the working of his corporeal machinery—followed Mr. Forrest on Monday in the part of *Puff*, which we regard as decidedly the most appropriate character in which he could have appeared, seeing that he was announced as the "principal American comedian," which, whether viewed in the light of the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive, or the puff oblique, was uncommonly cool. As this genius, however, has not shown off since, it will not, perhaps, be deemed altogether quite fair to say anything further about him; but if America be—as from the encouragement afforded and the enthusiasm displayed she appears to be—destined to supply us henceforward with actors, and to become the great histrionic school, her sons will do well to understand with distinctness, that although many English asses have been looked upon in America as "horses," it is not a very safe speculation for American donkies to come over here and palm themselves off as good hunters, though they may make tolerable hacks.

Mr. Forrest plays *Rolla* to-morrow; and Barnett's new opera of *Fair Rosamond* is announced for propuction in the course of a week.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Howard Payne's tragedy of *Brutus* was performed, Mr. Edwin Forrest appearing, for the first time in this country, as the hero. In this, as in the part of *Spartacus*, he evinced melo-dramatic powers of no ordinary description—it is in parts of this class that Mr. Forrest chiefly excels. The bursts of stormy passion which so frequently occur throughout the piece he gave with appalling effect; and in the last scene, where he condemns to death his only son, for treason against the state, he depicted with exquisite skill the conflict of feeling between the father and the judge:—this was warmly and deservedly applauded. The other parts were well sustained. In accordance with the now too prevalent custom, Mr. Forrest was called, and bowed his acknowledgments. Sheridan's farce of *The Critic* followed, and served to introduce to a London audience a Mr. Barrett, who, though a native of this country, has been for many years connected with the American stage.—He appeared, of course, as *Puff*, a part which, in our opinion, was not chosen very judiciously for a *debut*, as it affords but little scope for the display of talent. It would therefore be unfair to pronounce a decided opinion of the actor's capabilities from this single performance. He bustled through it with sufficient vivacity, and we should think that in light comedy he will prove an acquisition to the company. The house was thronged to excess in every part.

DRURY LANE.—We did not imagine that Forrest—being essentially a melodramatic actor—would have been so completely at home in the character of *Rolla*—would have made it so striking and effective by his peculiar physical attributes—that the play of *Pizarro* would again have had a run; but the whole thing went off in so spiritless a fashion—the acts "dragged their slow length along" in so tedious a style—that Mr. Forrest himself, we apprehend, will not be in a hurry to have it repeated.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Forrest's performance, last night, of *Richard the Third*, is the greatest triumph, we think, he has yet achieved on the boards of Drury-lane. The character is well suited to him in every respect but appearance. But he made no attempt (as Kemble did, and Kean still more successfully) to represent the physical deformity of Richard. His person was never better set off by all the advantages of costume—his various dresses being not merely magnificent but tasteful. His figure never appeared more erect and noble, or his action more graceful and unconstrained. The "mountain on his back" was a mere molehill, scarcely perceptible, and seemed designed as a sort of symbolical or constructive representative of deformity. Of course it will not do for a tragic actor to degrade the character and lower the dignity of the buskin by such a degree of deformity as would excite ideas of meanness; but to personate Richard as Mr. Forrest does—to invest the crook-backed tyrant with all the manly beauty of a hero of romance, seems a deviation from propriety similar to what he would commit, if he were to take it into his head (as a great actor is said to have done once in a country theatre) to play Othello white. It did not appear to us that Mr. Forrest introduced any new readings into the part, or deviated, in any remarkable particular, from the manner in which it has been represented by his most distinguished precursors. Such novelties are generally found to be errors; for Shakspeare's true meaning, throughout all his parts, has already been penetrated by the many men of genius who have personated them, and a new actor, who, without any affectation or desire to exhibit superior acuteness, takes truth and nature for his guide will be likely to play any of these characters in the manner that has been most ordinarily adopted by those who have gone before him.—Forrest, accordingly, frequently reminded us of more than one great actor of former days. In his frantic outbursts of savage ferocity—as in the scene where Richard tries, by sheer brutality, to break the heart of his unhappy wife—Forrest brought before our imagination the very voice, features and gestures of Cook. In his sharp sarcasm, bitter irony, and occasional familiarity of manner, he resembled Kean; and in the concluding part of the play, where the atrocities of the villain are lost in the martial spirit of the last of the Plantagenets, he blazed forth in the heroic grandeur of Kemble.

The whole of this fine performance is worthy of an analysis, into which neither our time nor our space permit us to enter. It was received by an excessively crowded house, with applause which well deserves the epithet of enthusiastic; and Mr. Forrest's triumphant success in one of the greatest and most arduous parts in the whole range of the drama, must contribute greatly to exalt his reputation. More than usual interest was given to the other parts by the excellent acting of Miss Taylor, Miss Huddart, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Matthews.

Times.

COVENT GARDEN.—The appearance of Mr. Hamblin, the proprietor of one of the New York theatres, destroyed by fire some months since, drew a very crowded audience on Monday evening, and his reception was highly flattering. Mr. Hamblin is an Englishman, though from his long residence in the United States he may be considered as a naturalised American. The part he selected for his introduction was *Hamlet*, one in every way calculated to test the mental powers of any actor. Few are they who have completely embodied all the excellence of this glorious, most subtle, most philosophic of the poet's fine creations. The late Mr. John Kemble is admitted by every competent judge to have approached the nearest to perfection; and yet some critics ventured to dispute his conception of the part. Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Young, Mr. Kean, and Mr. Macready, have each and all won admiration by their impersonation of the Prince of Denmark; still exceptions have been taken to every successive representative. What hope, then, can Mr. Hamblin reasonably entertain of giving complete satisfaction, when amidst this splendid galaxy of talent, not one faultless performance can be adduced? If Mr. Hamblin is open to the charge of some defects in the filling up of the portrait, he may fairly claim the merit of giving us a correct outline of the part. His personal recommendations are very great; he is tall, and of a graceful figure—strongly marked features, and an eye expressive of intelligence; his action is easy and natural, and in his declamation he is sonorous and distinct. In some passages we thought that he strained his voice to an unnecessary pitch, which rendered it discordant; but this is an error which acquaintance with the theatre will speedily rectify. However, taken as a whole, it was a very careful, if not a brilliant performance. At the conclusion of the tragedy, Mr. Hamblin was called for and warmly congratulated by the audience. He appears to-morrow evening as *Coriolanus*, which is, we are told, one of his favourite parts.

Sunday Times, Feb. 19.

COVENT GARDEN.—In what estimation Mr. Hamblin may have been held, on the other side of the Atlantic, we know not; but if any audience in America could listen with feelings of admiration or excitement to his Hamlet, we should be glad to hear that this tragedy was struck out of the list of acting plays in that country, and the *Black Bandit of Bohemia*, or the *Sad Saracen of Seringapatam*, substituted for it.

It is by no means pleasant to speak harshly of the exertions of any actor, but when a performer attempts the highest effort of his art, which is the realisation of Hamlet, he must be prepared to hear truth; which, in this "tragedian's" case amounts to this, that his performance of Hamlet is most execrably bad, offensive from pretension, and unredeemed by one spark of true reverential Shakspearean feeling.

Metropolitan Mag. for March.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Macready still continues to be unable to perform, and the attraction to this theatre is not, in consequence, heightened; a diminution perhaps is perceptible—still three nights out of the four—for four only are now by an existing absurdity allowed in the week—they are exceedingly profitable houses.

Hamblin, the "GREAT TRAGEDIAN FROM THE UNITED STATES!!!" appeared here on Monday as *Hamlet*, and "having been listened to with breathless attention, and received with the most enthusiastic applause ever heard within the walls of a theatre," repeated the character on Thursday.

Satirist of Feb. 19.

COVENT GARDEN.—Now it will be, beyond dispute, the greatest folly in life for us to attempt to offer any earthly criticism on Hamblin's performance of *Coriolanus*—yet that is the only novelty—with the exception of the new thing of *Poll and my partner Joe*—that Osbaldiston has presented to the patrons of Covent-Garden during the week.

Mr. Hamblin came here to look for English actors, and he probably plays at this theatre for the purpose of giving to that portion of the histrionic corps who are anxious for an engagement, a specimen of the talents that are essential to command the applause of an American audience; and if that be the case, and the specimen be a fair one—if the Americans be delighted with unmeaning rant, unnatural gesticulation, ridiculous inflections, and laughable readings—undoubtedly it is kind of him, seeing that there are hundreds of sixth and seventh raters in this enlightened metropolis who, if they go over, are perfectly certain of success; but if he appears but to show off his own brilliant genius as "the celebrated tragedian from the United States," and for no other purpose, why then he must allow us, in the most friendly manner, to observe, not only that we could find fifty cobblers who shall read more correctly—with far better emphasis and discretion—but that he, "the Great American tragedian," is the longest, as well as the greatest stick that ever smelt the lamps—*for pay*—or frowned upon a pit. He does not understand even the meaning of his author, and as that is the case, it would be too much, perhaps, after all, to expect him to be capable of giving that meaning effect; but, we should like for the sake of the theatre, to see Osbaldiston repudiate such palpable humbug at once. We know, of course, that Mr. Hamblin is a celebrated American tragedian—we know also that his services are very cheap, but all he is capable of doing for Covent-garden is, to aid in bringing that theatre into contempt.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Hamblin appeared on Monday evening as *Virginius*, and on Thursday as *Coriolanus.* In both parts he more than justified the opinion we pronounced last week after seeing his *Hamlet.* His *Virginius* is unquestionably a first-rate performance—indicating a correct conception of the author's design, and an antimate acquaintance with the original story. The declamatory passages were given with a degree of fervor quite in keeping with the subject, cut without at all merging on the other extreme of ill-expressed passion, properly denominated rant; and Mr. Hamblin has also acquired the happy faculty of making the transitions to subdued feeling appear natural, as they should be, rather than artificial, a fault of which we have too often to complain, as regards other actors. His *Coriolanus* is, properly speaking, rather a correct than a powerful delineation of character. If there be nothing which calls forth condemnation, it presents little to challenge admiration—a moderate infusion of spirit judiciously distributed would render it more effective—and in this respect, if we mistake not, Mr. Hambln may safely trust to his own judgment as to the extent to which he should go. He is evidently well versed in stage effect, and is possessed of great physical power, but he appears somewhat chary of exercising that power. Probably, when he feels more at home with his audience, he may draw on his natural resources with greater license. On that score he should entertain no fears now, having played three parts of the highest order with marked approbation. We only regret that he has not been better supported by his colleagues—both pieces were very indifferently cast. It is quite absurd to thrust Miss Vincent into the first line of serious business—she is clever in another department, but she should never attempt parts to which she is wholly unequal.

Sunday Times, Feb. 26.

ADELPHI.—The attraction of "Jim Crow" is, apparently, inexhaustible, and Mr. Rice's four-fold version of this famous song is heard with as much profound attention as ever.

QUEEN'S.—Madame Vestris and C. Matthews have lent their talents to the management on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and we need hardly say, prove a decided attraction.

VICTORIA.—A new drama, called *The Postillion*, has been of late the attraction at this theatre.

STRAND.—Mr. Webster opened his "Wallet of Whims and Waggeries," to a numerous audience on Wednesday. The variety and whimsical character of the entertainment produced abundance of amusement.

The "two Queens" at the Olympic do not always agree in the best possible manner. Till lately, Vestris has been regarded as the "queen bee" of the establishment, but now the admirers of Mrs. Honey affect to view her in that flattering light. The latter has, it is said, too many "followers" to suit the taste of the fair lessee. We confess that we do not see how Madame can reasonably object to *Mrs. Houey* and *sweet.*

The Messrs. Bond are about, we understand, to engage in another theatrical scheme on an extensive scale. Those in the secret call it a "capital" speculation.

Madame Vestris, it is reported, proceeds to America at the close of the Olympic season, for a short tour in the United States.

The new theatre about to be built in Oxford street (at present the Queen's Bazaar,) is to be especially under the patronage of the Princess Victoria, and will be called "the Princess's Theatre." Mr. Warde has obtained a lease, and the opening is fixed for the latter end of May.

AMERICAN ACTORS.—On Monday evening Mr. Hamblin, who has for several years resided in America as actor and manager, opens as Hamlet in Covent-garden. Mr. Forrest, at Drury-lane, enacts Brutus in Howard Payne's compilation of that name; and Mr. Barrett, a comedian, also from the United Statee, appears as Puff, in The Critic. Mr. Hill has but just concluded his London engagements, and may possibly re-appear on his return from Scotland, at one or other of the patent theatres. Thus we may have four American actors of celebrity playing at the same time. This is only a proper interchange of talent.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia:—"There is nothing new here in the literary and dramatic world. A tale by Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Frances Anne Butler, entitled "A Passage in the life of Marshal Turenne," is much admired. The good-humoured and generous Americans are fast forgetting that lady's ungrateful return for the kind welcome they gave her. They admire her talent, and I believe, now the excitement produced by her book is over, are willing to ascribe its composition to the thoughtlessness of youth.

Osbaldiston once asked Fitzball, as a special favor, not to introduce anything "devilish" into his next drama. The piece was afterwards completed, and put into the manager's hands; but, alas! old associations were too powerful—his Satanic Majesty was lugged in as usual, "How the deuce is this?" demanded the lessee, "after what I told you?" Fitzball humbly apologised, observing that "it was merely for the sake of *see-nick* effect."

"Two Jim Crows" have been figuring away at the VICTORIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiernan, late Miss Jarman, have returned from America, and are about to visit Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in which cities they are universal favourites.

A new *Shylock* made his appearance on Thursday. The name of this gentleman was Hyde, and he has, we believe, already acquired some provincial celebrity.

ON DIVISION OF PURSES.

Mr. Editor,—In giving publicity to the letter of Mr. Stevens, published in your Jan. number, your readers presume that it is with the view of inviting a discussion, that Mr. S. has so fully, in the article referred to, discussed the expediency of some regulation as a correction to an existing abuse, which he alleges, prevails in our present mode of racing. Independent of some objections to his proposed division of the present purses, it is questionable whether the object professed by Mr. S. will be accomplished by the adoption of his suggestions; if not accomplished, it would follow as a necessary consequence, that, admitting the expediency of some regulation on this subject, he has failed to suggest the adequate remedy. Such is my conclusion. His object is sufficiently distinct: it is to induce every horse in the field to do his best for each heat; and this he proposes to accomplish by dividing the existing purses into three separate purses, or a purse for each heat. These several purses, he thinks, will cure an evil which he says does now exist in the present mode of racing. If the evil is sufficiently great to demand the interposition of a new and different regulation, perhaps a stronger and more efficient remedy ought to be applied. In the ordinary legislation in human affairs, penalties, and not bounties, have been most generally adopted to remedy existing abuses, because it has not been considered sound policy to make the execution of laws to depend on the discretion and option of those who may have an interest in violating them. If the abuse is, therefore, of a character to require a strong correction, which I should infer from Mr. S.'s statement, let such a remedy be applied as will most effectually restrain the abuse. If, in our present mode of racing, the best horse does not win, and field management does, it would occur to every racing man, that the shortest and surest remedy would be to attach a penalty to the horse that either does not or cannot run. That remedy, Mr. S. states, at the suggestion of a friend, he has already in part applied, by shortening the distance; but it appears from his letter that the abuse still exists; if so, extend that remedy still further, by a still further reduction, and you at once correct the abuse of which he complains. His proposed regulation must assume that in a field of horses, they are equal, or nearly so, for if one horse is decidedly superior, the proposed regulation will have no application, for, in the absence of accidents, he will win the three purses in two short heats. It is therefore only in cases where an equality does exist, that the regulation is called for, or will apply. If, therefore, they are equal, it occurs to me, that the winner of the first heat, which, in the event of such equality, must have been a hard heat, will consult his interest by laying back the second heat, particularly as he has already bagged the first purse of $400, calculating that a rest in the second heat will give him a decidedly better chance for the last.

The winner of the second heat by the withdrawal of his competitor in the first heat, will naturally adopt the same policy, and thus both, unless they think they can win the third purse with ease, instead of running, will merely run to save their distance; both are winners, and both have reputation with purses, and it would be folly to risk either in a struggle which, if successful, only adds a purse of $300, but if unsuccessful, jeopardizes a character and a purse already acquired. If such would be a probable result, there would be withdrawn from competition in the field the presumed two best horses, who, like prudent sportsmen, after having bagged the greater part of the game, would hardly deem it advisable to expend more of their shot.

But how different would be the management of the same field under the present mode of racing; the winner of the first heat, unless he runs for the second heat, gets nothing, and at all events, must run for the third heat; but if the contest was severe for the first heat, he might, perhaps, lay back the second, to prepare for a struggle in the third; but run he must, in either one or the other, or he loses the fruits of his success in the first, but will no more lay back under the present rule the second heat than he would in that proposed by Mr. S.; and if he does in both, he does it with this advantage under the proposed regulation of Mr. S., that as he is already a winner, he has less interest in running for the second heat than if he was not. The winner of the second purse has also an interest, equally decided, in not making the contest a close one in the third heat. Having secured the fruits of, perhaps, a severe exertion in the second heat, his owner will instinctively feel the importance of husbanding his resources for the third heat, and therefore direct his rider, that if he cannot win, to drop within his distance, he running to a disadvantage against the winner of the first purse, who has already recovered himself by the mode in which he was run the second heat. Thus, I repeat, the two best horses are withdrawn from the competition in the field, at once defeating the great object of Mr. S.'s proposed amendment.

Mr. S. states in his letter, that under the present system of running heats, "the best horse does not win; so much so, that it is an even chance in the field that the best horse does not;" and for the purpose of establishing this broad assertion, he refers to the recent four mile race on the Union course, in which Atalanta was the winner. For the purposes of my remarks in answer to Mr. S., it is not necessary to prove that Atalanta was the best horse. It is sufficient to show that under Mr. S.'s proposed regulation, the evil of which he complains in the instance of the race of Atalanta would still exist, as she would still have been a winner, though of a purse inferior in amount to that which she received. As a winner under Mr. S.'s rule, she would have been entitled to the last purse of $300; whereas, if he is correct in his estimation of the relative character of the horses in the field, without the actual accident that did occur, she could not have been a winner under the old regulation. He states, she was inferior to Bumper and to Gipsy, either of whom, single handed, could have beaten her. If so, under the old rule she could not have won, as the race would have been decided in two short heats; but under Mr. S.'s rule, this nag, so inferior as to be the subject of Mr. S.'s animadversions upon the present system of racing, must necessarily have been one of the winners, and entitled to one of his purses, provided the heats were broken. Thus far her position would not be materially changed, with this exception, that she would have divided the purse with her competitors, instead of receiving the whole herself.

But is there anything in the race of Atalanta that can be deemed an abuse so great as to call for the interposition of new regulations, heretofore unknown, unacknowledged upon any track, neither justified by precedent, nor as yet matured by experience?—regulations that strike the mind as legislating in reference to a particular case, which was more the result of accident than a probable event in the future racing annals of the turf? Is there, I repeat, any feature in that race so marked and decided as to be termed an abuse? If the object of Mr. S. is to make horses run, it would follow, that if Atalanta did her best, she furnishes in her person no reason for the adoption of his rule. That she did her best is to be inferred from Mr. S.'s statement, for he says, "Bumper won the first heat, and it was evident that neither Post Boy, Atalanta, or Veto had a chance with him for it; for the second heat every horse in the field contended; at the end of three miles and a half, Atalanta was dead beat by Bumper." If neither of the three horses had a chance with him in the first heat, that conclusion must have been drawn from the fact of their all running for it; if so, Atalanta did her best, and in the second, he says, she contended until within half a mile from home, when Gipsy took up the running, in consequence of the inability of Atalanta any longer to continue the contest. If Atalanta did all this, and we have Mr. S.'s assertion for it ,her conduct in that race furnishes no application for the argument urged by Mr. S., founded upon an abuse which I am to presume did not occur on that occasion, and therefore that race is no illustration of the necessity of a change in our present regulations, because all that is required is, that horses should be compelled to run, and if she did run for seven miles and a half, until dead beat, she did all Mr. S. could ask under his proposed regulations. But it appears she did not keep up the contest with Bumper after she was dead beat, and that her owner, on finding she was dead beat, ordered her to be pulled up. Now suppose the same race to be run under Mr. S.'s rule, what would have been the field management of Atalanta under the same circumstances? When dead beat, and her chance gone for the heat, would not her owner have given the same directions to his rider, to pull back and save her for the next heat; particularly, when the other horse came up and took up the running. She could not win the heat, and if Bumper won, the race was decided; but in a severe run between him and his competitor, there was a chance that both might be blown, and she, Atalanta, by taking this short respite, be in a situation to contend for the third heat. If, therefore, under both regulations, the mode of running of Atalanta would have been the same, and she did all she could to win both heats, it follows that Mr. S.'s inferences from that race are not fairly drawn, and that in itself it furnishes no ground for the discussion of an abuse which did not, in the instance referred to, exist. Whether as a general proposition, the proposed regulation ought to be adopted, is a different question, but it is sufficient, in the present instance, to show that it is uncalled for by any existing abuse, and that the broad assertion of Mr. S., that the best horse does not win, is not founded on any fair conclusion from that race; but even as a general proposition, it is subject to many objections, and we can suppose cases where it would operate most unkindly in regard to a horse in reference to whom there would be no difference of opinion.

We can suppose a race under Mr. S.'s rule, in which the winner of the third heat may have run out head and head the winners of the first and second heats. We can suppose him to have contended for the first heat, while the winner of the second heat was laying back, to have contended for the second heat, while the winner of the first heat in his turn was dropping within his distance, and in the third heat we can suppose him to have nearly distanced his competitors; and yet this winner of the third heat, to whom the old rules and the universal sentiment of the turf would have awarded all the honors and the profits of the race, receives for his extraordinary exertions only $300, while his competitors, who with difficulty have saved their distance, receive $700. Such a distribution would surely not meet with the approbation of the gentlemen of the turf, unless they mean by its adoption to reverse the order of racing.

Among other objections that naturally occur to that part of Mr. S.'s plan of limiting the number of heats, is the objection that in many instances a horse that could have the reputation of a winner, under the old rule, may by an accident be only one of two or three winners, leaving undecided the question of character. If to the loss of a purse, which in its present integral state is scarcely a compensation to the winner, he is also to be deprived of the opportunity, by a limitation of the heats, of establishing a reputation on the turf, it must result in a most serious injury not only to the owners but the breeders of race horses. To the former, who have smarted, and are now smarting, under the extravagant claims of racing upon his private resources, this will be particularly objectionable. It requires all that is now given to the winner to compensate the owner of a racing stable for the expenses and risk he runs in the management of this delicate species of property, and the many disappointments that attend the best selected stable. To an amateur sportsman it is at best a losing game, in which with the best trump in his hand he is playing at odds. This question of character Mr. S. proposes to leave to the regulation of a club, which may or may not be arbitrary, and which in fact is leaving to chance, or at best to an erring judgment, a principle in racing, that the winner of a race can be that horse only, that does more than his competitors did do, and if a heat terminates leaving that question undecided, the contest ought to be prolonged until a decision is had. If three horses each win a heat, there is no decision and no winner, and it is rather arbitrary to declare there shall be none when the reputation of one of the winners requires there should be one; and Mr. S. himself would have felt the full force of this objection, if in the great twenty mile race (had the proposed regulation been then in existence) the honor of that day had by regulation been divided between Lady Relief and his favorite Maria, and that she who on that day acquired the laurelled honors of the turf, was decreed to be no better than a competitor whom he says, on that occasion, "he had beaten to sticks."

The principle that authorizes a club to award a purse to a horse, makes that horse a winner. The three purses would therefore create three winners, when the established law of racing has decreed there shall be but one. A club, it is true, may declare which of the winners is best for the decision of bets, but that declaration can be of no value to the reputation of the horse. It is therefore the injustice of a rule which is so objectionable, that refers to an arbitrary judgment what can and ought to be settled by the horses themselves. The race just referred to would have presented the objection under the proposed rule. Up to the fourth heat, Black Maria and Trifle would have been both winners; Maria, under Mr. S.'s rule, having acquired no advantage over Trifle, but by prolonging the contest she added thousands to her value and earned that fame so justly decreed to her in the racing calendar.

This proposed limitation of the heats, Mr. S. has left us to infer, was suggested by this race. As far as the reputation of his mare was concerned, he would have suffered greatly by the adoption of his own proposition; and it is also in reference to that race that he so strongly urges the plea of humanity. The force of this argument it is difficult to appreciate; for if a morbid sensibility to the sufferings of the race horse is to control the direction of his powers, and to limit their exercise, it will equally pronounce the entire condemnation of the whole system of racing, not only the system of racing, but the entire system of every improvement in the arts and in literature, and indeed every system that has heretofore required the untiring exertions and perilous exposure of life. Most of the gems of the world to which genius has given birth, have been sought and acquired under every privation, and at the expense of present comfort and future health. If, I repeat, this is an argument, we may at once return to those days of racing, in which a horse that could run four miles in eight minutes was a miracle, and at once sacrifice all that art and experience have added to the system of training. But if this plea is to be indulged, it is apparent that it must be at the expense of another position assumed by Mr. S., that horses that will not run, must be made to run, or, in other words, of increasing the pace of the horse.

Without pretending to more information than falls to the lot of an ordinary sportsman, I should think it would be less inhuman to run a horse five heats in the time taken by the field in the twenty-mile race, than in the three heats run by Eclipse and Henry; it is the rate and not the distance that distresses this noble animal, and I think it will not be pretended that either Trifle, Maria, or Lady Relief, suffered so severely as the two matched champions of the North and the South in the great race of 1823.

If the limitation of the race to three heats is founded upon no other argument than that which is derived from a desire to spare the race horse a prolonged exertion in a race, it will find few advocates in that class of our sportsmen who believe that his powers are not yet fully developed.

Whatever countenance Mr. S.'s propositions have received from the New York club, it appears from a subsequent extract in the same No. of the Turf Register, that it did not escape the iron gripe of some unfriendly hand, who either for the purpose of defeating it or rendering racing on the Union Course still more perilous and severe, has imposed a restriction on the number of horses starting for the third heat, so that without a dead heat, under the new regulation there are only two purses and two winners, instead of three purses and three winners, thus narrowing down the result to this, that the winner of the first heat, unless distanced, and there being no dead heat, receives $300 of the purse.

The propriety of adopting this regulation as it now stands, I shall pass without further remark, satisfied that it creates a winner, and a winner, too, in great time if there is any power in the field that starts, but leading to this probable result, that hereafter no horses will start on the Union Course but horses of well established reputation on the turf.

Its effect will best be anticipated by the proprietors of that track, but I cannot conceal my apprehension that it excludes all hope of more liberal purses being given, an event that would instantly put down every racing stable in the North.

Turf Register for March. A SPORTSMAN.

IMPORTED TRUSTEE.

THIS magnificent horse is now at my stables, near the Union Course, Long Island, and will be put to mares at $60 the season, and $1 to the groom, payable on the 15th of July. Mares to be paid for before taken away. Trustee ran third for the Derby, 101 subscribers, and was purchased by the Duke of Cleaveland after the race, for 2000 guineas, and was purchased from him by Messrs. Ogden & Corbin, and sent to the United States.

The subscriber is not liable for accidents or escapes.

New York, Jan. 21, 1837. JOHN R. SNEDIKER.

Pedigree and Performances of Trustee.

Trustee, a ch. h. foaled in 1829, and bred by W Ridsdale, was got by Catton, out of Emma, by Whisker, brother to Whalebone, Woful, Wire, &c., and the sire of Memnon, The Colonel, Emma, Gibside, Fairy, by Hermes, out of Vicissitude, by Pipator—Beatrice, by Sir Peter, &c. &c. See Stud Book.

Catton, sire of Trustee, was got by Golumpus, own brother to Hedley and Wanderer, his dam Lucy Gray, by Timothy, (by Delpini, out of Cora, by Matchem,) grandam Lucy, by Florizel, out of Phrensy, by Eclipse.

Catton won 7 times at Doncaster, 11 at York, 3 at Newmarket, and one at Preston. During his career he won 14 successive races, and walked over one. As will be seen by the Calendar, he was one of the best four milers of his day, and is the sire of many well-known winners, among whom are Tarrare, winner of the St. Leger, Anna, sister to Tarrare, David, Contest, Minster, Diana, Lady Charlotte, Mundig, &c. &c. See Weatherby's Racing Calendar.

At the Epsom meeting, 1835, Mundig, own brother to Trustee, won the Derby Stakes for 3 year olds, carrying 8st. 7lbs., mile and a half, 128 subscribers; 14 started; beating Ascot, Pelops, Ibrahim, Silenus, Coriolanus, by Emilius, &c. &c. 7 to 4 agst Ibrahim, 3 to 1 agst Ascot, 6 to 1 agst Mundig. Ascot came in second, Ibrahim not placed.

At Epsom meeting, in the Spring of 1832, Trustee ran third to St. Giles (St. Giles, Margrave, and Trustee at this time all belonged to the same owners, Gully and Ridsdale) for the Derby Stakes, 101 subscribers, beating Margrave, (winner of the St. Leger Stakes both at Doncaster and Newmarket,) Beiram, (winner of the July and Prendergast Stakes,) Kate, Emiliana, Non Compos, Rounceval, Mixbury, and 13 others, 23 having started. After this race, Trustee was purchased by the Duke of Cleaveland for 2000 guineas.

At Doncaster, the same year, he was beaten by Margrave and Birdcatcher, none others placed; 73 subs.

At the Newmarket Craven meeting, 1833, Trustee ran second to Rounceval, (whom he had previously beaten) for the Oatland Stakes, D. I., 15 subscribers; beating Consol, Beiram, Bizarre, Lady Fly, Argent, and Hokee Pokee. At the same meeting he won the Claret Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, carrying 8st 7lb, D.I., 8 subs; beating Minster, Beiram, and Margrave a second time; even betting on Trustee. At Newmarket, First Spring meeting, he beat Lord Conyngham's Minster, 8st 7lbs each, a match across the flat, 200 sovs, h ft; 7 to 4 on Trustee. At York August meeting, same year, 1833, he was beaten by Voluna, for the great subscription, 2 miles, 11 subs; 5 to 2 on Trustee. At the same meeting was beaten by Voluna and Titus, carrying 8st 3lb; 2 miles.

At the Doncaster September meeting, he won the Claret Stakes, carrying 8st 5lbs, 2 miles, 3 subs; beating Pickpocket, by St. Patrick, &c. At the Newmarket Craven meeting, 1834, Trustee ran second to Sir Mark Wood's Oaks filly Vespa, D. I., carrying 8st 10lbs, and beating b c Lottery, out of Pledge, Lord Exeter's Galata, [winner of the Oaks,] Chantilly, Ann, by Catton, and Col. Peel's Malibran; 4 to 1 agst Malibran, 9 to 2 agst Trustee, and 8 to 1 agst Vespa. In this race Trustee was lamed, but at the Newmarket First Spring meeting, 1835, having stood his training, he was run against and beaten by Col. Peel's Nonsense, and Lord Exeter's Datura, when Lord Cleaveland ordered him to be sold. [J21

- Catton, Trustee's sire, had *seven* winners last year [1836] on the English turf, who won twelve prizes He has thirty-two of his get already entered for "the big things" to be run in 1837. In 1835 Catton had six winners—Mundig, Aratus, Contest, Chancellor, Zora, etc., who won ten prizes, including the Derby Stakes at Epsom, of 3,300*l*., and 600*l*. at Doncaster.

Whisker, the sire of Trustee's dam, Emma, has several very fine runners on the English turf. In 1835 Whisker's get won eleven prizes, including the gold cups at Liverpool and Northallerton.

THE THOROUGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE DAGHEE

WILL stand the present season (beginning on the 20th of March and ending on the 15th of July) at the stable of Jeromus Snediker, near the Union Race Course, Long Island, where he will serve mares at $40 the season, to be paid when the mare is withdrawn, and $1 to the groom, in all cases. Mares will be insured at $60 each, to be paid when she is ascertained to be in foal, but the insurance to be forfeited if parted with before it is ascertained she is in foal—or if a mare insured does not regularly attend the horse, mares will be considered as put by the season, unless a written order for insurance accompany her.

Daghee is a splendid horse—his blood is very pure, and is not surpassed by that of any horse. The terms for his services (being the same with those at which he stood last season) are comparatively low, but from no considerations of inferiority to any horse on the Continent, either as to Racing Form or Blood, but from the fact that his colts are yearlings, and his reputation as a Stallion is yet to be established by their success on the Turf. Mares will be fed with grain, or pastured on the usual terms, and every attention paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability assumed for either. For a more particular description of Daghee, see American Turf Register, Vov. 5, No. 5, page 226, for 1834; as also the bills of the day. He is well worth an examination by those who take pleasure in seeing fine horses.

Pedigree.—DAGHEE was bred by Com. Sir Robert Barrie, at Swarthdale, in Lancashire, and foaled in 1829. He was got by Muley, the sire of Leviathan, (now in Tennessee), of Margrave, winner of the St. Leger in 1832, and many other horses of note. His dam, Fatima, bred also by Com. Sir Robert Barrie, was got by the celebrated Bay Nedjd Arabian Sheik. out of Maria, bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, at Ashton Hall, in Lancashire. The Duke of Hamilton's Maria, (see English General Stud Book, edition of 1822, vol. 2, page 186), was got by Orville, her dam. Lady Jane, also bred by the Duke of Hamilton in 1806, was got by the famous Hambletonian, her dam, Bay Javelin, (also bred by the Duke,) by Javelin, out of Young Flora, own sister to Spadille, by Highflyer—Javelin, Young Flora, (sister to Spadille,) and Spadille, were likewise bred by the Duke of Hamilton, and may with propriety be styled his family of horses. The Duke of Hamilton was "celebrated for stout blood; he won the St. Leger no less than seven times, a circumstance quite unparalleled on the turf, and ran first for it the eighth, but the stakes were given to Lord Fitzwilliam, his Grace's rider having jostled." Young Flora was out of Flora, by Squirrel, her dam, Angelica, by Snap—Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Dam of the two True Blue's. Muley (sire of Daghee) is, perhaps, the best son of Orville, and out of Sir T. Charles Bunbury's famous mare Eleanor, by Whiskey.

[Mh 11-4t.] EDWARD C. MAYO.

BAREFOOT.

THIS justly celebrated imported horse, one of the few now in America that ever won the Great Doncaster St. Leger, and a proved getter of winners in America, has recently been purchased by the undersigned at a high figure, and will stand for mares the ensuing season near the Oakland Race Course, Louisville, Kentucky, at the moderate price of $75 for the season, and $1 to the groom. The money to be paid, with the expense of keeping the mares, when they are taken away, or on or before the 15th of July next, when the season will end.

On the English Turf Barefoot proved himself one of the most successful racers of his day, he was not only the best in the North, but entitled to rank as the best colt of his year, at Newmarket; he having there offered to run the noted Emilius for 2000 guineas, who declined the challenge; and he ran on, when six years old, all distances, as will be seen by an examination of his performances as here noted.

That which, in addition to unrivalled performances and pure and fashionable pedigree, gives value to a stallion, Barefoot claims. He has proved himself not only a sure foal-getter, but a *getter of winners*, in this country! Where is the imported horse now in America, or west of the Alleghany, with the exception of Leviathan, of whom this can be said?

He is the sire of Clara Howard, the fleetest of the fleet, and game, over the course of 3 and 4 miles, with high Union Course weights. Also of Admiral, Ajax, Tramp, and the colt out of Agnes, all winners of important races, matches or sweepstakes, in quick time, and of several other good ones.

By reference to the advertisement now or heretofore published in the Spirit of the Times, under the head of "Union Course, Long Island," of Matches and Sweepstakes to come off, it will be seen that many of Barefoot's get are heavily engaged in both matches and sweepstakes of importance. For one colt dropped last Spring, own brother to Clara Howard, $1500 was refused, when only five months old, and several others, now yearlings, could not be purchased, for less than $1,000 or $1500 each.

History and Description.—Barefoot is a chesnut, with a star and small stripe down the face, but without white feet or other white marks; standing upon short legs, and of great substance, as his dimensions hereafter given show. He was bred by Gilbert Compton, Esq., near York, and foaled in 1820—was sold at an early age to Richard Watt, Esq., of Bishop Burton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire, who brought him forward on the turf, and after winning the Great St. Leger in 1823, was sold by Mr. Watt for 3,000 guineas, to the Earl of Darlington, (now Marquis of Cleaveland), who, in 1827 or 1828 disposed of him to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet, who sent him to America for the benefit of his native country at large, after having beaten nearly all the best runners in England, and he was landed at New York from the ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, May 25th, 1828. C. R. Colden, Esq., of New York, better known in the Sporting world as "an old Turfman," took the admeasurement of his different points on the day he was landed, which were then as follows:—Height, 5 feet 2¼ inches—girth, 5 feet 9 inches—arm, in circumference, 1 foot 9 inches—length from the breast, or anterior point of the shoulders, to the extreme point of the hip, 4 feet 11 inches—circumference of the fore leg below the knee, 8 inches—back or sway, from the posterior termination of the scapula, or shoulder blade, to the coupling, 1 foot 5¼ inches.

His Pedigree cannot be surpassed—he was got by Tramp, out of Rosamond, by Buzzard; her dam Rosebury, sister to Huby, by Phenomenon; her dam Miss West, by Matchem—Regulus—Crab—Childers—Basto. Tramp was got by Dick Andrews, out of a Gohanna mare; her dam Flaxinella, by Trentham—Woodpecker—Everlasting, by Eclipse. Dick Andrews was got by Joe Andrews, out of a Highflyer mare; her dam by Cardinal Puff—Tattler—Snip—Godolphin Arabian. Joe Andrews was got by Eclipse, out of Amaranda, by Omnium; her dam Cloudy, by Blank—Crab—Partner, &c.

On the English Turf, Barefoot proved himself one of the most successful racers of his day; having beaten nearly, if not all, the best runners in England, as will be seen by the following statement of his performances, as well as by reference to the Sporting Annals for the years 1823 to 1826, inclusive.

PERFORMANCES.

At the York Spring Meeting, 1822, he run second to Miss Fanny, in a sweepstakes of 30gs. each for two year olds, for which eight started, and three only were placed. In September, 1822, (then only two years old), he won a sweepstakes of 20gs. each, 11 subscribers, at Pontefract, carrying 8st. 3lbs. (115lbs.) beating Bordeaux and 4 others very easy. Barefoot, at the Spring meeting at York, May, 1823, at three years old, St. Leger Stakes, one mile and three quarters, 8st. 3lbs. (115lbs.) beating Sir Anthony and Harpooner. Time, 3:15, or 1:51 per mile.

1823—At the August meeting at York, won a sweepstakes, 17 subscribers, 8st. 5lb. (117lb.) one mile and a quarter. Time, 2:22, or 1:52 per mile, beating Richardson's b. c. by Filho da Puta—Nitrogen—Isabella, and one other. At Pontefract, Sept. 2, won a sweepstakes, 10 subs., 1¼ miles 8st. 3lbs. (115lbs.) beating Palatine. Won very easy.

Doncaster Meeting, Sept. 1823—Monday, Sept. 15, the St. Leger Stakes of 26 guineas each, for three year old colts, 8st. 2lb. (114lbs.); fillies 8st. (112lbs.) 84 subscribers. 1. Mr. Watt's ch. c. Barefoot, by Tramp, out of Rosamond, Goodison. 2. Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Sherwood, by Filho da Puta, Scott. 3. Mr Riddle's b. c. Comte d'Artois, R. Johnson. The following also started but were not placed: Mr. Peirse's br. c. by Comus, out of Rosanne; Lord Surrey's br. f. Etiquette, by Orville; Mr. West's ch. c. Claude Lorraine, by Rubens; Mr. Roger's b. c. Tancred, brother to Pacha, by Selim; Sir M. W. Ridley's br. c. Ringlet, by Whisker; Lord Kelburn's ch. c. Caledonian, by Stamford; Mr. Bunter's br. c. by Orville, out of L'Huile de Venus; Sir T. Mostyn's b. f. Mercandotti, by Muley; and Mr. Ferguson's ch. c. North Star, by Octavian. *Note*—Sherwood, Tinker, and Rosanne colt, Barefoot, Columbus, Comte d'Artois, Tancred, Mr. Uppleby's colt by Proselyte, Polly, the Lisette filley, North Star, Hydra, Meltonian, Berezina, Palais Royale, Brilliante Ringlet, Plumber, Rhubarb, Isabella, Brighton, Honest John, and L'Huile de Venus' colt, went off without being started by the clerk of the course, leaving at the post Caledonia, Mercandotti, Claude Lorraine, and Etiquette, when the Rosanne colt came in first, Barefoot second, and Comte d'Artois third. This was decided by the Stewards and gentlemen appointed from the Club to be a false start, and the race was afterwards run as above. *False Start*—Sherwood made very severe play, and kept the lead up to the Red House, when he was headed by Comte d'Artois, and some very severe running then took place between the Comte, Barefoot, and Rosanne, the latter winning by only a head. Tinker (afterwards known as the celebrated *Lottery*) was beat early, and Barefoot was shut out in running. Run in 3:22. *The Start*—The Comte here made severe play, until about two distances from home, when Barefoot came alongside of him, and won very easy by two lengths. Run in 3:23¼. (See page 69 of English Racing Calendar, attached to vol. 12 of the English Sporting Magazine, for 1823, and also Annals of Sporting for 1823, vol. 4, p. 248. It is also worthy of note, that the St. Leger Course, in 1823, was 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 175 yards, it has since been curtailed 43 yards, leaving it of latter years only 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 132 yards, precisely 308 yards short of 2 miles, which, although run last year in 3:23, yet Barefoot in 1823, went 43 yards further in the same time, and repeated the distance with only the addition of a quarter of a second. Moreover, in the first race, ordered to be run over, in consequence of being adjudged a false start, Barefoot, although shut out, that is, hemmed in on all sides by the crowd of horses, so as to obstruct him, nevertheless, lost by only a head! And in the second trial won easy by two lengths. Here then his success did not depend upon any fortuitous circumstance; he proved himself, by repetition, decidedly the best horse, of a large lot of good ones, and is in justice entitled to credit, for that which no horse in America can show a claim,—running 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 175 yards, (nearly 265 yards short of two miles) when 3 years old, with 114lbs. upon his back, in 3:23, and repeating it in 3:23¼.

In corroboration of what is here said, will be found in the Annals of Sporting, vol. 4, page 244—"at length the St. Leger of 1823 is decided, and Barefoot, after running the race twice, is declared the victor, thus proving the old adage, that public running is the sure and safest criterion to back a horse."

After winning the Doncaster Great St. Leger, he was purchased by Lord Darlington (now Marquis of Cleaveland) for 3000 guineas—was carried by him to Newmarket, where he challenged Colonel Udney's celebrated horse Emilius (the recent winner of all the great stakes, and since the sire of Priam, Plenipo, Sarpedon, and others), for 2000 guineas, which was not accepted. At Newmarket, Houghton meeting, in October, he won the handicap plate, £50, distance, 1 mile, 1 quarter, and 24 yards, 8st. 10lbs. (122lbs.) beating Tressilian, Van Loo, Aaron, Nicoli, Mina, and Mr. Williamson's Partisan colt. Won easy. Thus winning every race for which he started, for that year, and beating the best horses on the turf.

1824—At four years old, June meeting, at Ascot Heath, he started for the Gold Cup, value 100gs., against Bizarre, carrying 8st. 2lbs. (114lbs.) 2 miles and a half, 7 subscribers, and was beaten, after a well contested race. At the same place he won the Swinley stakes, 3 subscribers, mile and a half, by walking over, no horse appearing to contend with him. At Doncaster, September meeting, on Monday, he started for the King's plate, 4 miles, 10st. 7lbs. (147lbs.)—Time, 8:18, and the favorite at starting; but was beaten by Arrogance and Bordeaux, coming in third and beating Bugle. At the same meeting, the Wednesday following, he started for a sweepstakes, 5 subs. St. Leger Course, carrying 8st. 7lbs. (119lbs.) and beaten by Lottery, the best horse of his day, carrying 8st. 3lbs. (115lbs.)—thus giving Lottery, of the same age, 4lb., and whom he next year beat at even weights. The time of running 3:30. The above is the only time of starting in 1824.

1825—At Lancaster, in June, then 5 years old, he won the Gold Cup, value 100gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10gs. each, 17 subscribers, 3 miles, 8st 8lbs., (120lbs.), time not given; beating Lottery, (above mentioned, 5 years old, same weight), Young Corrector, 5 years old, Panthea, 4 years old, carrying 7st. 11lbs. (109lbs.) an excellent contested race. At Derby, in July, the same year, he started for the Gold Cup, 15 subscribers, of 10 guineas each, 3 miles, 8st. 12lbs. (124lbs.) and was beaten by Sir Grey and Canteen, both 4 years old, and carrying 8st. 2lb. (114lbs.) and beating Sligo, 4 years old, carrying 114lbs.; an excellent race. At Wolverhampton, in August, he started for the Darlington Cup, added to a sweepstakes of 13 subscribers, 10 sovs. each, 3 miles, 8st. 10lbs. (122lbs.) beating Gen. Mina, 5 years old, same weight, and Sir Grey, 4 years old, 8st. 2lbs. (114lbs.) the same horse that beat him at Derby, as above stated. At Northallerton, Yorkshire, in October, he started for the Gold Cup, value 100gs., with a sweepstakes added, 11 subscribers, 10gs. each, 2 miles, 8st. 9lbs. (121lbs.) agst. The Alderman, 3 years old, 6st. 10lbs. (94lbs.) and was beaten only by a neck, notwithstanding the great difference of weight. It may be remarked that The Alderman has proved himself to be one of the best horses of his day. The above are all Barefoot's races of the year 1825.

1826—At the Manchester meeting, May 17th Barefoot won the Free Handicap Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, 2 miles and a distance, he carrying 9st. (126lbs.), beating Miller of Mansfield, 8st. 4lbs. (116lbs.), and Lord Grosvenor's Hybla, 5 years, 7st. 12lbs. (110lbs.): a good race; 5 to 4 on Barefoot. At Lancaster, July 21, he won the Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 10gs. each, 3 subscribers, carrying 8st. 12lbs. (124lbs.), 3 miles, beating Crowcatcher, 4 years old, 112lbs., and Sophy, by Comus, 4 yrs. 109lbs. The above comprise all the races of Barefoot.

Barefoot is remarkably beautiful, very fine in his forehand, muscular, and well proportioned in all respects, very active, of a high spirit, and at the same time of a good temper.

Of his having proved a good and sure foal-getter we are enabled to give the following testimonial, under the hand of a very eminent breeder, and one of great and long experience.

New York, Jan. 23, 1837.

I hereby certify that the imported horse Barefoot has stood under my directions at West Farms, in West Chester County, New York, and at the Union Course, L. I., two seasons, and has proved himself a sure and good foal-getter. I consider him the best stallion introduced to the State of New York, since the importation of Messenger in 1791, he having got more runners in proportion to the number of thoroughbred mares which he has covered, than any other stallion which has come under my observation. James Bathgate.

With the foregoing full and correct documents, I now offer the services of this valuable horse to the breeders of Kentucky and Western States generally, and respectfully request them to call and view him, and solicit their patronage.

Louisville, Kentucky, February, 1837. [mh 11.] LEWIS SHERLEY.

ROWTON.

THIS beautiful Stallion and celebrated Racer will make his second season in America, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Gerow, at W. Hampton's Woodlands Estate, five miles below Columbia, and be let to mares at $75 the season, $120 to insure, and one dollar to the groom; the money to be paid in advance, or before the mares are taken away.

The season will commence on the first of February, and end the first of July. Extensive rye and grass pastures provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at 50 cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility should they occur.

Rowton is a good chesnut without white, fifteen and a half hands high, of great bone and muscle. He is a horse of the finest limbs, and most exact proportions, and after the exportation of Amphion, was considered the most beautiful stallion in England. His stock are thought very promising, and are selling as high as the get of any stallion in the kingdom. By a reference to the sporting periodicals of the day, Rowton's pedigree and performances may be seen, as also the very high estimation in which he is held both in England and America.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 2, 1837. [J28-9t]

SHARK.

THE celebrated race horse *Shark*, by American Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy—Old Black Maria, by Imp. Shark, etc. etc., will stand again at my stable, near Taylor's Ferry, on the Roanoke, Mecklenburg, Va., at $75 the season A class of five mares at $60 each. It is unnecessary to say more, as *Shark* is so well known to the breeders of the race horse.

Boydton, Va., Jan. 7, 1837. [J21-t1m] JOHN C. GOODE.

ANDREW.

HAVING purchased an interest in the celebrated Stallion and Race Horse, ANDREW, he will make his season this Spring at Newmarket, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be at his stand ready to serve mares by the 15th March. Terms and particulars in a few days.

Petersburg, Feb. 22, 1837. [mh4] O. P. HARE.

RACES AND MATCHES TO COME.

Baltimore, Md. -	Match, $6000 aside, *Decatur*, vs. *Carroll*, 2d day of Spring meeting, 1837.
Batesville, Ark. - -	Match, mile heats, $600, *Octavia Walton* vs. *Eliza Bedford*, 6th May.
" "	Match, 2 mile h., $1000 a side, *Sir William* vs. *Independence*, May 4th.
" "	Match, 1 m. $200, a-side, *Ella Wickham* vs. *Eliza Bedford*, 17th May.
Broad Rock, Va. - -	Jockey Club, Tree Hill Course, Spring meeting, 3d Tuesday, 18th April.
Belfield, Va. - -	Spring meeting, 2d Tuesday, 11th April.
Crab Orchard, Ky -	Spring Hill Course, annual Spring meeting, 1st Thursday, 1st June.
Columbus, Ga. -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, Western Course, 1st Tuesday, 2d May.
Columbus, Miss. - -	Spring meeting, 2d Monday, 8th May.
Fairfield, Va. - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 1st Tuesday, 2d May.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Mulberry Course, Spring meeting, 5th Tuesday, 30th May.
Franklin, La. - -	Match, Four mile heats, $1,000 aside; *Star of the West* vs. *Mexican*.
Florence, Ala. - -	Match, One mile, P.P., $1000 a-side, *Sarah Bladen*, vs. b. f. by Wild Bill and Cripple, both 2 yrs. during the month of May.
Greensboro', Ala. -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 3d Wednesday, 19th April.
Kendall Course, - -	Near Baltimore, Jockey Club Spring meeting, 2d Tuesday, 2d May.
Lawrenceville, Va.	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 1st Tuesday, 4th April.
Lynchburg, Va. - -	Jockey Club, Spring meeting, 3d Tuesday, 16th May.
Mobile, Ala. - - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, Bascomb Course, 1st Tuesday, 4th April.
" "	Match, 4 mile heats $5000 aside, *Scarlett* vs. *Birmingham*, 3d April.
Macon, Ga. - - - -	Central Course, Jockey Club, 2d Tuesday, 11th April.
Newmarket, Va. - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 4th Tuesday, 25th April.
Newport, Ky. - - -	Newport and Covington Asso., Spring meeting, 1st Monday, 1st May.
Norfolk, Va. - - -	Norfolk and Portsmouth J. C. Spring meeting, 1st Tuesday, 6th June.
New York City. - -	Jockey Club, Union Course, 1st Spring meeting, 1st Tuesday in May.
Nashville, Tenn. - -	Match, — heats, $5,000 aside, produce of Bertrand and Eclipse, of Tenn., vs. produce of Leviathan and Marshal Ney, of Mississippi, Fall, 1838.
Plaquemine, La. - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 1st Wednesday, 5th April.
" "	Match, $2000 a-side, h. ft., 2 m. h., *John Beasley* vs. *Plato*, 28th March.
Philadelphia, Pa. -	Camden and Phila. Jockey Club Spring meeting, 4th Tuesday in May.
St. Francisville, La.	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 3d Wednesday, 19th April.
Tuscaloosa, Ala. - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 1st Monday in April. On the 2d day, a Match, Mile h., $500 a-side, *Nullification* vs. *John Anderson-my-Joe*.
Tree Hill, Va. - - -	Jockey Club Spring meeting, 2d Monday, 8th May. On the 1st day, a Match, 2 m. h., $2000 a-side, h. ft. *Kitty Minge*, vs. *Va. Timberlake*.
Trenton, N. J. - - -	First Spring meeting, Eagle Course, last Tuesday, 25th April.
Vicksburg, Miss. - -	Match, —— heats, $4000 a-side, on Tuesday previous to Fall meeting of 1837, *Miss Lindsay* vs. Col. Bingaman's f. by Leviathan & Bertrand.
Washington City. -	National Jockey Club Spring meeting, 1st Tuesday in May.

☞ Under this head, Secretaries of Clubs and Clerks of Courses throughout the country may have the dates of their respective meetings inserted, free of expence, in the N. York Spirit of the Times. For a great number of Racing, Trotting, Pedestrian, Aquatic Shooting, and other Matches and Challenges, at home and abroad, see previous numbers.

STALLIONS FOR 1837.

ANDREW, by Sir Charles, dam by Herod, will make his next season at Newmarket, Va., one mile from Petersburg. Terms in a few days. [m4

BAREFOOT, *Imported*, by Tramp, out of Rosamond, by Buzzard, will stand at the Oakland Course, Louisville, Ky. at $75, and $1 to the groom. Address Lewis Sherley & Co. [m4

BUSIRIS, by Eclipse, d. Gr. Duchess, out of Imp Duchess by Gracchus—at J. Elliott's stable, 2 m. w. of Schuylkill Permanent bridge—$40 for thoroughbred—$20 for cold blooded m's.

BERNER'S COMUS, *Imported*, by Comus, out of Rotterdam, by Juniper, will stand in 1837, either at Boardman's Mills, or at the Huntsville Race Track, at $80 and $100. [F4

CHATEAU MARGAUX, *Imported*, by Whalebone, out of Wasp, by Gohanna, will stand at the stable of Geo. Givhan, Haynesville, Lowndes Co., Ala., at $100, and $1 to the groom.

CETUS, *Imported*, by Whalebone, out of Lamia, will stand at "the Reeds," Caroline Co. Va., the stable of Robt. P. Corbin, at $75 and $125, and $1 to the groom. [J28

COLLINGWOOD, by Ratler, dam by Trafalgar, will stand at Batesville, Ark., at $25 and $40. [F4] C. P. M. Noland.

CONSOL, *Imported*, by Lottery, dam by Cerberus, will stand at Boardman's Mills, near Huntsville, Ala., at $60 cash, $70 at the end of the year, and $100 to insure. [F11

DAGHEE, *Imported*, by Muley, out of Fatima, by Arabian Sheik, will stand at the stable of Jeromus Snediker, near the Union Course, L. I., at $40—$60—$1 to the groom. [m11

DRONE, by Mons. Tonson, out of Isabella, by Sir Archie, will stand at the stable of Hector Bell, near Winchester, Va., the stand of the late *Industry*. Particulars hereafter. [F11

GLENCOE, *Imported*, by Sultan, out of Trampoline, by Tramp, will stand at James Jackson's stable, near Florence, Ala., at $100, and $1 to the groom. [J. 21

JOHN BASCOMBE, by Bertrand, out of Grey Goose, by Pacolet, will stand at the stable of Glascock & Lacy, at the Hampton Course, Augusta, Ga., at $100 the season. [m4

LEVIATHAN, *Imported*, by Muley, dam by Windle, will stand at the stable of Col. George Elliott, near Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn., at $100, and $1 to the groom. [J 21

LAPDOG, *Imported*, by Whalebone, dam by Canopus, will stand at the stable of Colonel George Elliott, near Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn., at $50, and $1 to the groom. [J 21

MARGRAVE, *Imported*, (dark ch. foaled in 1829) by Muley, dam by Election, will stand at the stable of Thomas Alderson, Nashville, Tenn. Terms, 75 and $100. [J 21

RODOLPH, by Sir Archy of Transport, dam by Haxall's Moses, will stand at the stable of Col. Osman Claiborne, at Natchez, Miss. He is limited to 25 mares. [m25.]

ROBIN HOOD, by Henry, dam by Hickory, will stand at Col. John Crowell's stable, at Fort Mitchell, Ala., at $50 the season and $75 to insure. [m4

ROWTON, *Imported*, by Oiseau, out of Katherina, by Woful, will stand at the stable of Col. Wade Hampton, at his Woodlands estate, near Columbia, S. C., at $75 and $120. [J 21

SHARK, by Am. Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archie, will stand at the stable of John C. Goode, near Taylor's Ferry, Mecklenburg, Va., at $75. [J 21

TRUSTEE, *Imported*, by Catton, out of Emma, by Whisker, will stand at the stable of John R. Snediker, near the Union Race Course, L. I., at $60, and $1 to the groom. [J 21

TRANBY, *Imported*, by Blacklock, dam by Orville, will stand at the stable of P. E. Todhunter, near Lexington, Ky., at $100. First rate *blue grass* pasturage gratis. [J 28

VALENTINE, *Imported*, by Magistrate, out of Miss Forester, by Diamond, will stand at the stable of the late Bela Badger, Bristol, Bucks Co., 19 miles fm. Phila. at $50—$75. [m11

VOLCANO, by Stockholder, dam Forest Maid, by Ratray, will stand at Sulphur Rock and Batesville, Ark., the next season, at $25 and $40. [F4] T. T. Tunstall.

WATERLOO, by Eclipse, out of Miss Waterloo, by Hickory, will stand at New Liberty, Owen Co., Ky., at $25; a class of 5 mares at $100. [F18.

ZOHRAB, b. h. by Imp. Arab. Bagdad, dam by Imp. Boaster—owner, F. H. Davis, Esq.—will stand at Plaquemine, La., at $20. [m11

☞ *Advertisements like the above will be inserted during the season for* **$3.**

SWEEPSTAKES, HAMPTON COURSE, GEORGIA.

THE following Sweepstakes are to be run over the Hampton Course, near Augusta, Ga., at their regular annual meetings.

In all cases where there is a privilege of declaring off, the lesser forfeit must be paid to the Treasurer of the Club as much as two weeks previous to the race, or the party entering will be bound for the larger forfeit. The Club will appoint the day of running. When there are more than one Sweepstakes to be run at the same meeting, there shall be two days intervene, in order to enable gentlemen to run the same colt in both Stakes. The shorter race shall come off first. The death of the colt, or the demise of its owner, cancels the entry. An entry may be changed before the day of closing, and all entries must be made before that day. An entry mailed within that time, with the Postmaster's stamp or certificate, shall be deemed valid.

NOW OPEN.

Sweepstakes for 1837–38.

1st. For colts and fillies foaled in 1834; entrance $250, forfeit $125, declaration $50. Five or more to make a race. To name and close 1st July, 1837. Mile heats.

2d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1834; entrance $500, forfeit $125, declaration $75; five or more to make a race. To name and close 1st July, 1837. Mile heats.

3d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1834; entrance $1000, forfeit $500, declaration $100: four or more to make a race. To name and close 1st August, 1837. Two mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. M. L. Hammond names ch. c. Gerow, by Henry, dam by Eclipse.
2. Col. W. Hampton names b. f. Emily, by Emilius, dam Elizabeth.
3. John Morrison names b. c. Target, by Luzborough.
4. Col. John S. Ashe names ch. f by Godolphin, dam Sally Taylor, by Kosciusko.
5. E. M. Seabrook names ch. f. by Luzborough, dam Miss Medway, by Kosciusko.

Sweepstakes for 1838–39.

1st. For colts and fillies foaled in 1835; ent. $250, ft. $125, declaration $50; five or more to make a race. To name and closed 1st August, 1837. Mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. J. G. Guignard names b. f. by Docken, dam by Sertorius.

2d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1835; ent. $500, ft $250, declaration $75; four or more to make a race. To name and close 1st August, 1837. Mile heats.

3d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1835; ent. $1000, ft. $500, declaration $100; to name and close 1st August, 1837. Two mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. John E. Colhoun names b. f. Nullification, by Nullifier, dam by Tartar.
2. John G. Winter names b. f. Miss Accident, by Tramp, dam by Whisker.
3. " " b. f. Miss Armstrong, by Tramp.
4. " " ch. c. Geo. Stanley, by John Stanley, d. by John Richards.
5. John Morrison names f. by Eclipse, dam by Barefoot.
6. " " f. by Henry, dam Highland Mary.
7. Col. W. Hampton names b. f. Ella, by Emilius, dam Ada.
8. Col. Paul Fitzsimmons names ch. f. Ada Byron, by Priam, dam Delphine.
9. E. M. Seabrook names ch. f. by Godolphin, dam Miss Medway.

Sweepstakes for 1839–40.

1st. For colts and fillies foaled in 1836; ent. $250, ft. $125, declaration $50; five or more to make a race. To name and close 1st Jan. 1838. Mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. John P. C. Whitehead names ch. f. Andrew Anna, by Andrew, dam by Sir Walter.
2. John G. Winter names b. c. Billy Harris, by Tonson, dam by Ariel.

2d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1836; ent. $500, ft. $250, declaration $75; five or more to make a race. To name and close 1st Jan. 1838. Mile heats.

3d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1836; ent. $1000, ft. $500, declaration $100; four or more to make a race. To name and close on or before 1st Jan. 1838. Two mile heats.

Sweepstakes for 1840–41.

1st. For colts and fillies foaled in 1837; ent. $250, ft. $125, declaration $50; five or more to make a race. To name and close *before* 1st Jan. 1838. Mile heats.

2d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1837; ent. $500, ft. 250, declaration $75; five or more to make a race. To name and close on or before 1st Jan. 1838. Mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. J. G. Guignard enters produce of Empress, by Henry—colt by Rowton.

For colts and fillies foaled in 1837; ent. $1000, ft. $500, declaration $100, four or more to make a race. To name and close on or before 1st Jan. 1838. Two mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Col. W. Hampton enters produce of Emmy, imp., by Magistrate—colt by Rowton.

Sweepstakes for 1841–42.

1st. For colts and fillies foaled in 1838; ent. $250, ft. $125, declaration $50; to name and close before 1st Jan. 1838. Mile heats.

2d. Ent. $500, ft. $250, declaration $75.

3d. For colts and fillies foaled in 1838; ent. $1000, ft. $500, declaration $100; to name and close on or before 1st Jan. 1838. Two mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Col. W. Hampton names produce of Bay Maria, by Eclipse—Colt by Rowton.
2. " " " Augusta, by Crusader—Colt by Rowton.

Stallion Stakes, Foals of 1838.

Entrance $1000, ft. $500, declaration $250. To name and close on or before 1st April, 1837. To come off 1841. Three or more entries to make a race.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Col. W. Hampton names the get of Rowton. [A1]

ADMIRAL.

FOR SALE—The celebrated chesnut horse *Admiral*, five years old this Spring. He was sired by Imp. Barefoot; his dam Highland Mary, by American Eclipse, was out of Young Maid of the Oaks, by Imp. Expedition, and is own sister to Medoc and Midas. At the Second Spring meeting in 1835, at Trenton, N. J., *Admiral* won the Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, Mile heats, beating Capt. Stockton's b. f. by Lance, and Mr. Palmer's ch. f. Acacia, by Henry, in 1:53 and 1:50. At the First Spring meeting in 1836, upon the Union Course, L. I., Admiral gave way in his near fore pastern, and came in dead lame, when running a match race of 4 mile heats, for $5000 a-side, against Col. Heth's *Margaret Armistead*. Admiral won the 1st heat, but broke down in the 3d mile of the 3d heat, (11th mile), since which he has been thrown out of training. Great care has been taken of him, and he has now so much recovered his condition as to show no symptoms of lameness whatever.

For further particulars enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Mr John Watson, New York Tattersalls, or of the Editor of the Spirit of the Times, 157 Broadway.

New York, March 30, 1837. [A1-3t.]

☞ The Turf Register will please copy and charge this office.

REMOVAL.

P. C. STRYKER most respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed over the way, to that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. S. B. Campion. He hopes to merit the patronage of his old friends and as many new ones as he can get.

Mount Holly, N. J., March 27, 1837. [A1.]

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. J. Sleeper, the following Thorough Bred Horses are offered for sale; the present owner having no use for them, is determined to sell them at very reduced prices, viz.:—

No. 1—*Norna*, b. m., 15 years old, by Director, (he full brother to Virginian), her dam, Lady Tolman, who was the dam of Kate Kearney and Sussex, and now in foal by Flying Childers. Price $300.

No. 2—Chesnut mare, by Sir Arthur, (he by Sir Archy, out of Green's old Celar mare) her dam Sally Nailor, by Imp. Wonder, out of Primrose; she by the noted Damon, (he by Imp. Fearnought,) her grandam by Jolly Roger, her g. grandam by Imp. Partner. Price $200.

No. 3—Chesnut horse, foaled 1831, out of No. 1, by Monsieur Tonson. Price $300.

No. 4—Bay mare, foaled 1832, out of No. 1, by Gohanna. Price $700.

No. 5—Chensut mare, out of No. 2, foaled 1829, by Md. Eclipse, and now in foal by Flying Childers. Price $500.

No. 6—Chesnut colt, foaled 1835, out of No. 2, by Sussex. Price $500.

No. 7—Brown mare, foaled 1831, by Mons. Tonson, out of Elizabeth, by Sir Alfred, out of the dam of Sally Honet, and now in foal by Flying Childers. Price $500.

No. 8—Bay horse, foaled 1832, out of the dam of No 7, by Timoleon. Price $700.

No. 9—Chesnut colt, foaled 1833, by Sussex, dam by Florizel, he by Diomed, her dam by Imp. Dare Devil, grandam by old Shark, g. grandam by Apollo, out of Imp. mare Jenny Cameron. Price $200.

No. 10—Chesnut mare, foaled 1833, by Sussex, her dam by Gov. Spriggs' Northampton, out of the celebrated Columbia, who was by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, out of Selima. Northampton and Columbia were half brother and sister by the side of their common ancestor, old Oscar, by Gabriel. Price $400.

No. 11—Bay horse, foaled 1832, by Byron, out of Iris, who was out of Beane's celebrated mare Miria, who was by Punch, &c. Price $300.

No. 12—Bay horse, foaled 1832, by Apparition, out of Jessie, by Telegraph, &c. Price $300.

No. 13—Chesnut horse, foaled 1829, by Ratler, his dam out of Lady Bunbany, (who was imported by John Randolph), by Gracchus. Price $400.

No. 14—Chesnut colt, out of the dam of No. 10, by Young Fagdown, he by Old Fagdown. Price $100.

Any person wishing to purchase will please address (post paid)

Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1837. [mh 18-tf.] W. H. STEWART.

KENDALL COURSE, SPRING, 1837.

THE following are the entries to the Sweepstakes, to be run over this Course, Spring meeting, (2d Tuesday in May), 1837, Mile heats, $300 entrance, $100 forfeit. Closed 1st March.

1. Jas. B. Kendall names br. c. Henry A. Wise, by Dashall, out of the dam of Robin Hood.
2. Jacob Dixon names b. c. by Marylander, out of the dam of Experiment, by Rattler.
3. Col. W. R Johnson names b. f. by Nullifier, out of Jemima, (W. Livingston's).
4. Col. John Heth names ch. f. by Eclipse out of Screamer.
5. Col. F. Thompson names f. Omega, by Timoleon, dam Dazie Cropper.
6. O. P. Hare names ch. f. by Sir Charles, dam Polly Cobbs.

A Sweepstakes to be run over the Kendall Course, Spring meeting, 1837, Mile heats, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; free only for nags then three years old, bred or owned in Maryland, and as far South as the Rappahannock; three or more to make a race; to name and close 1st May next. [mh 18-4t.] JAS. B. KENDALL, Proprietor.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

OVER the Washington Course, D. C., Spring meeting, 1837, will commence on the first Tuesday, 2d May, and continue four days.

First Day—First Race.—Post Stake, Three mile heats, $500 entrance, $200 forfeit, for 4 year olds, Spring, 1837; to close 10th April.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Col. Wm. R. Johnson
2. Col. James M. Selden
3. Capt. John Heth
4. James S. Garrison.

Second Race—A Sweepstakes, Mile heats, $200 entrance, $100 forfeit, for 3 year old colts and fillies, Spring, 1837; five subs. and closed.

Francis Thompson enters the get of Timoleon, out of Daisy Cropper.
T. R. S. Boyce enters b f by Imp. Apparition, dam by Tuckahoe.
Gibson Mallory enters James C. Corbin's Eclipse colt.
James S. Garrison enters ch c by Sir Charles, dam Eliza White, by Sir Archie.
Geo. L. Stockett enters gr c by Medley, dam by Richmond.

Second Day—First Race—A Sweepstake race, $500 entrance, $150 forfeit, Mile heats, with colts and fillies, 3 years old, Spring, 1837; six subs. and closed.

W. J. Stratton enters bl c by Mercury, dam by Florizel.
John E. Dorsey enters b f by Eclipse, dam by Sir Charles.
T. R. S. Boyce names ba c by Imp. Apparition, dam by Diomed.
John Heth names gr f Gift, by Grey Beard, dam by Sir Charles.
James S. Garrison enters bl c Scipio, by Zinganee, dam Corinna, by Sir Archie.
Mr. Booker enters b c by Zinganee.

Second Race—Washington Plate, value $500, Two mile heats, the winner to take the plate or money at his option; subscription depending on the number of subs.

Third Day—First Race.—Proprietor's Purse $500, Three mile heats, $20 ent

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes, now open, for 3 year old colts and fillies, Spring, 1837, Mile heats, entrance $100, forfeit $50, confined to the District of Columbia and Maryland bred colts; to name and close 15th April; three or more to make a race.

Fourth Day—National Jockey Club Purse $1000, Four mile heats, $30 ent.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the Post Stake at Washington City and the Sweepstakes at Maryland and District of Columbia bred colts, will, in my absence, address Mr. John Forde, Jr., Norfolk, Va., with their entries. JAS. S. GARRISON, Proprietor.

THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH JOCKEY CLUB RACES, Spring, 1837, will commence on Tuesday, 6th June, and continue four days. Particulars given hereafter.

[F11–6t] JAS. S. GARRISON, Proprietor.

☞ The Editors of the Globe and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to give the above two weeks' insertion, from the 20th of Feb. and also from the 25th March untill the day of the races, twice a-week, and charge it to account of J. S. G.

CENTREVILLE TROTTING COURSE, L. I.

THE FOLLOWING SWEEPSTAKES ARE OPEN to come off over the above Course:—

1. Sweepstakes, Three mile heats, under the saddle, free for all Trotting Horses. To come off the 1st week in May. Sub. $500, forfeit $200, with $200 added by the proprietor. Two or more to make a race.

2. Sweepstakes, Two mile heats, in harness, free for all trotting horses that never won a purse or match over $100, to come off the first week in May. Sub. $100, h. ft., and $50 added by the Proprietor. Three or more to make a race.

3. Sweepstakes, Two mile heats, under the saddle, free for all trotting horses that never won a purse of $200, to come off the first week in May. Sub. $200, h. ft., and $100 added by the Proprietor. Three or more to make a race.

4. Sweepstakes, Two mile heats, in harness, free for all trotting horses that never trotted for money, to come off the latter part of April. Sub. $50, h. ft., and $50 added by the Proprietor. Three or more to make a race.

Each Stake to close on Saturday evening, 1st of April, by 9 o'clock. Nominations in these Stakes to be made by letter, addressed to the Proprietor, at Randall Smith's Hotel, 2 doors above the Park Theatre, New York. The purse given by the Proprietor will be added to the Stake in all the above, provided two horses start, and in no other case.

Centreville Course, L. I., March 1, 1837. [mh3] JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

EAGLE COURSE, TRENTON, N. J.

THE First Spring meeting will take place on Tuesday, 25th of April. The following Sweepstakes are now open:

1st. Sweepstakes for 3 year old colts and fillies, subscription $300 each, forfeit $100, Mile heats; four or more to make a race. To name and close 1st March.

SUBSCRIBERS.

J. B. Kendall, W. McCoun, Samuel Laird.

2d. Post Stake for 4 year old colts and fillies; subscription $100 each, p.p. Two mile heats, $200 added by Proprietor; to close on the 1st April; four or more to make a race.

[J28] O. BAILEY, Secretary.

Silver Plate--Sweepstakes for Two Year Olds.

WE, the Subscribers, jointly and separately, agree to pay an equal proportion of Five Hundred Dollars to Gen. Harrison, President of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, by him to be appropriated to the purchase of handsome and suitable Silver Plate, to be awarded to the first two year old in one mile heats, to be run at Carthage, under the direction of the Agricultural Society, at their Fall meeting in 1837; to close and name on or before the 10th of April next. Each party has the right to nominate two colts, from which one is to be selected at the post. Colts to carry 75lbs., fillies 72lbs. Sept. 1835.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Geo. N. Sanders enters Demoida, by Collier.
Also Countess Bertrand, by Bertrand.

Wm. O. Clarkson, Manoah Clarkson, J. Medarie, Peter McNickol, Geo. F. Keene, T. J. Riddell, Holley & Barwise, Andrew Smalley, and Jefferson Scott, not nominated.

P. S. Entries to be made with Gen. Harrison; description of colts, sire, dam, &c., will be required, on or before the 10th April, 1837. [mh 25.]

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

THE RENOWNED ENGLISH RACE HORSE AND STALLION, CHATEAU MARGAUX, will be located at my residence near Hayneville, Lowndes County, Alabama, and will serve mares at one hundred dollars the season, payable the first of July, and one dollar to the Groom.

Mares from a distance will be bountifully fed with grain at $8 per month, good and extensive pasturage gratis. Ample accommodations and separate lots are prepared for mares with colts, and every care will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability should they occur.

The season will commence on the first day of February, 1837, and expire on the first day of July. GEORGE GIVHAN.

Hayneville, Dec. 141836.

IMPORTED STALLION, BERNER'S COMUS,

IS expected to stand in 1837, either at Boardman's Mills, 9 miles South-west from Huntsville, or at the Huntsville Race Track, at $80 the season, or $100 to insure a foal. He was shipped from Liverpool late in November, 1836, on board the ship Sherbrook, bound for Mobile. "Breeders may be assured that this horse will propagate a capital breed of Turf Stock for heats of three and four miles. He was bred in 1827, by Lord Berner, and ran by Col Wilson in 1830-31-32 and 33—was a stout racer, won a dozen prizes, mostly at Newmarket; among them 8 or 10 King's Plates and Cups, at long distances and heavy weights, and frequently in heats. Ran twice 2d to Priam—beat one of the best mares in England, Sir Mark Wood's Lucetta; beat Tranby, and several other good ones; is very near 16 hands high, of good form and remarkably fine action; of a red brown color, with a little white, and unites the Herod and Eclipse blood to the greatest perfection." Was got by Comus, out of Rotterdam, by Juniper, (so highly prized for distance). Grandam Spotless by Walton, Trumpator, Highflyer, Herod, &c. &c. I will, in handbills, extend his pedigree; nothing can be richer, and his performances, in full, will be found excellent.

Huntsville, Ala., January 17, 1837. E. H. BOARDMAN.

Imported CONSOL stands at the Mills in 1837, on last year's terms, viz.: $60, or $70 at the end of the year, and $100 to insure. [F4] E. H. B.

IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE.

THE above were imported last Fall in the Barque Wolga,—they are of the Durham breed and high pedigree, and may be seen at—De Wolf, Esq.'s, Throggs Neck, near Harlaem where price and pedigree will be furnished. [mh 18]

CLUB BOAT FOR SALE.

THE Splendid Club Boat MINERVA, measuring 30 feet in length, complete with cushions, carpet, and all necessary appendages, together with the house at Castle Garden. To be seen in the Saloon at that place.

For further particulars enquire of T. REED, 80 Pine-street. [A1.]

BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

THE following stock of Blood Horses are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late owner:

1. The iron gray horse *Alexander*, 6 years old, by Imp. Barefoot, dam Farmer's Damsel, by Eclipse, grandam Lady Hamlet, by Hamlet, g grandam by old Imp. Messenger, g g grandam an imported mare.
2. The iron gray mare *Maria Lovell*, by Sir Lovell, 4 years old, out of the dam of No. 1.
3. The sorrel filly *Betsey Andrew*, 2 years old, by Andrew, out of the dam of No. 1.
4. The bay horse, *Chief Consul*, 4 years old, by Sir Lovell, out of the grandam of No. 1.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to, or address,

[J28-3m] JESSE W SEAMAN, corner of Beekman and South-st., N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

CAPTAIN STOCKTON, of the U.S. Navy, having determined to retire from the Turf, offers for sale his entire Stock of Thorough Bred Horses.

Stallions.

No. 1.—The imported horse Trustee, foaled in 1829 by Catton, out of Emma, by Whisker, full brother to Mundig, the winner of the Derby in 1835, and was a capital race horse himself. See English Racing Calendar. [*SOLD.*]

No. 2.—Powhattan, grey horse, 16 hands high, foaled in 1830, by Monsieur Tonson, out of the celebrated four mile mare, Iris, by Archy. He was a horse of great promise as a racer. He won mile heats and 3 mile heats from good fields, and broke down in running 4 mile heats against Post Boy and Henry Archy.

No. 3.—Dashall, br. h. foaled in 1825, 16 hands high, by Archy, out of Meg Dodds, full sister to Miss Mattie, and Isabella—his dam now owned by Mr. R. L. Stevens, of New York. He was a capital racer himself, and his colts are amongst the most promising in New Jersey.

Horses in Training.

No. 4.—Middlesex, ch. h., 16 hands high, by Sir Charles, out of Powancey, by Alfred—her dam Virgo, by Imp. Sir Peter Teazle, out of Castinira, the dam of Archy. There are very few horses in the United States that rank higher for speed or beauty than Middlesex.

No. 5.—Bergen, gr. c. foaled in 1833, by Medley, out of Charlotte Pace. This is a horse of good speed and bottom. For the pedigree of Charlotte Pace see No. 15.

No. 6.—Imported b. h. Langford, by Starch, out of Peri, the dam of Hercules, purchased by J. P. Corbin, Esq. from the King's Stud at Hampton Court—foaled in 1833. He was the winner of the great Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, over the National Course, Spring of 1836.

No. 7.—Imported b. h. John Bull, foaled 1833, by Chateau Margaux, dam by Woful—grandam Beningbrough, g. g. dam Highflyer—See English Stud Book. This horse has never been started, but is a colt of great promise.

No. 8.—Ch. c. Somerset, foaled 1834, by Sir Charles, out of the dam of Middlesex.

No. 9.—B. f. Margaret, foaled 1834, by Dashall, out of Young Nettletop, the dam of Monmouth. For pedigree of Young Nettletop see No. 18.

Colts and Fillies.

No. 10.—Ch. f. by Eclipse, out of Charlotte Pace, foaled 1835. For pedigree of Charlotte Pace see No. 15.

No. 11.—Bay f. by Eclipse, dam Miss Mattie, foaled 1835—for pedigree of Miss Mattie see No. 19.

No. 12.—Chesnut colt by Monmouth Eclipse, out of the dam of Middlesex, foaled 1836.

No. 13—Chesnut filly by Powhattan, out of Blanche, foaled 1835—see No. 20.

No. 14—Chesnut colt by Shark, out of Miss Mattie, foaled 1836—see No. 19.

Brood Mares.

No. 15—Bay mare Charlotte Pace, by Archy, her dam by the Imp. horse Restless, out of Green's celebrated Celer mare by Janus—stinted to Trustee.

No. 16—Chesnut mare Powancey, by Alfred, out of Virgo, by Sir Peter Teazle, imported, out of Castinira, the dam of Archy—stinted to Trustee.

Mo. 17—Gray mare Bianca, foaled 1830, by Medley, out of Powancey—stinted to Trustee.

No. 18—Chesnut mare Young Nettletop, by Marshal Duroc, out of Old Nettletop, by Diomed—Imp. horse Old Sharke—Lindsay's Arabian—Lee's Old Mark Anthony—Imp. horse Silver Eye—Imp. horse Crawford—Imp. horse Old Janus—Imp. Mare—See Am. Stud Book, page 361. Stinted to Trustee.

No 19—Bay mare Miss Mattie, by Archy, out of Black Ghost—Miss Mattie is own sister to Wynn's celebrated mare Isabella, the dam of Drone and Martha Washington—See Am. Stud Book, vol. 1, page 267. Stinted to Trustee.

No. 20—Chesnut mare Blanche, foaled 1821, by Marshal Duroc, dam Cornet, by Expedition, grandam Cleopatra, by Imp. Slender, g g dam Semiramis, by Messenger, g g g dam the Bashaw mare—Stinted to Trustee.

No. 21—Imported bay mare Lady Mostyn, foaled 1831; got by Teniers, out of Invalid, by Whisker; grandam Helen, by Hambletonian, g g dam Susan, out of Drowsy, by Drone; Mr. Goodrich's Old England mare, &c. See English Stud Book and Weatherby's Racing Calendar. Stinted to Trustee.

No. 22—Gray mare Helen, foaled 1830; by Lance, dam by Oscar—Expedition, Imp. Highlander—Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller—Miss Slamerkin, by Wildair, out of the Imp. Cub mare, by Cub. Stinted to Trustee.

These horses have been selected from the most fashionable Stock in the United States and in England without regard to cost. They are estimated to be worth over 40,000 dollars, but will be sold together for $30,000, or one or more at a low valuation.

The horses in training can be seen at J. K. Van Mater's, near Monmouth Court House, and the others at Capt. Stockton's farm, near Princeton, N J. [d24-6m]

TROTTING HORSE "AWFUL" FOR SALE.

THE very fast trotting horse "Awful," a bay gelding, 7 years old this Spring, 16 hands high, of fine action, and immense stride, perfectly sound, and kind in harness, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Awful is a thoroughbred horse, and comes off a good stock on both sides. Awful has trotted a mile under the saddle, upon the public Trotting Course, under two minutes forty seconds. He is so well known, by his performances on the Centreville and other courses, as to render any detail of his performances unnecessary. For terms apply to ISAAC ANDERSON, Jr.,

New York, Feb 22, 1837. [F22–tf.] No. 65 Watts-street.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

THOMAS PEARSALL, of Montrose, Hempstead Harbor, Queen's County, Long Island, offers for sale his entire stock of Thorough Bred Horses.

No. 1.—*Sportsmistress*, gr. m., bred by Gen Coles, of Dosoris, L. I., foaled 1818, got by Old Hickory, by Imp. Whip; her dam Miller's Damsel, (by Imp. Messenger,) the dam of American Eclipse, &c.

No. 2.—*Gulnare*, gr. m., bred by Gen. Coles, foaled 1824, by Duroc, sire of Am. Eclipse; dam Sportsmistress.

No. 3.—*The Jewess*, gr. m., foaled 1831, by Henry, dam Gulnare.

Stallions.

No. 4.—*Talma*, gr. h. 16 hands high, foaled 1827, by Henry, dam Sportsmistress, which makes him full brother to Alice Grey, who beat, with all ease, Black Maria, over the Union Course, in 7:56—7:50. She was the best get of Henry.

No. 5.—*Bravo*, b. h., 16 hands high, foaled 1829, by Henry, dam Gulnare, by Duroc.

In Training

No. 6.—G. c., 16 hands high, foaled 1833, got by Henry, out of Sportsmistress. He is a full brother to Alice Grey, and promises to make a race horse.

No. 7.—Ch. c., 15½ hands high, foaled 1833, bred by John N. Lloyd, Esq., of Lloyd's Neck, L. I., (the breeder of Post Boy, Tarquin, and Robin Hood,) was got by Talma, out of Dove, by Duroc. She is full sister to Cock of the Rock, and Young Romp; he is very promising.

No. 8.—G. c., foaled 1834, got by the race horse Flying Childers, he by Sir Archie, out of Gulnare, by Duroc. This colt is engaged in a stake over the Union Course, First Spring meeting, 18 subs., and First Fall meeting, 11 subs

No. 9.—Ch. c., foaled 1836, by Gohanna, out of Gulnare. He is engaged in a stake to be run over the Kendall Course, Spring of 1839. $1000 entrance, $250 forfeit.

If the above horses are not sold at private sale, they will be sold at auction, during the last Spring meetingt at the Union Course, L. I., of which due notice will be given. For information, apply to John Watson, Tattersalls, N. Y., or the subscriber. T. PEARSALL.

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A PAIR OF YOUNG COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE. Enquire at the bar of Franklin Coffee House, 86 Maiden Lane. [mh 11-3t.]

HARVEY BURDELL, M. D.

OFFICE, No. 67 Chambers-street, near Broadway. july 2

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[mh 18 6m.] LOUISVILLE, Ky. By S. HASKELL.

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